

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER

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No. 1,459.—Vol. LVII.

NEW YORK—FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 8, 1883.

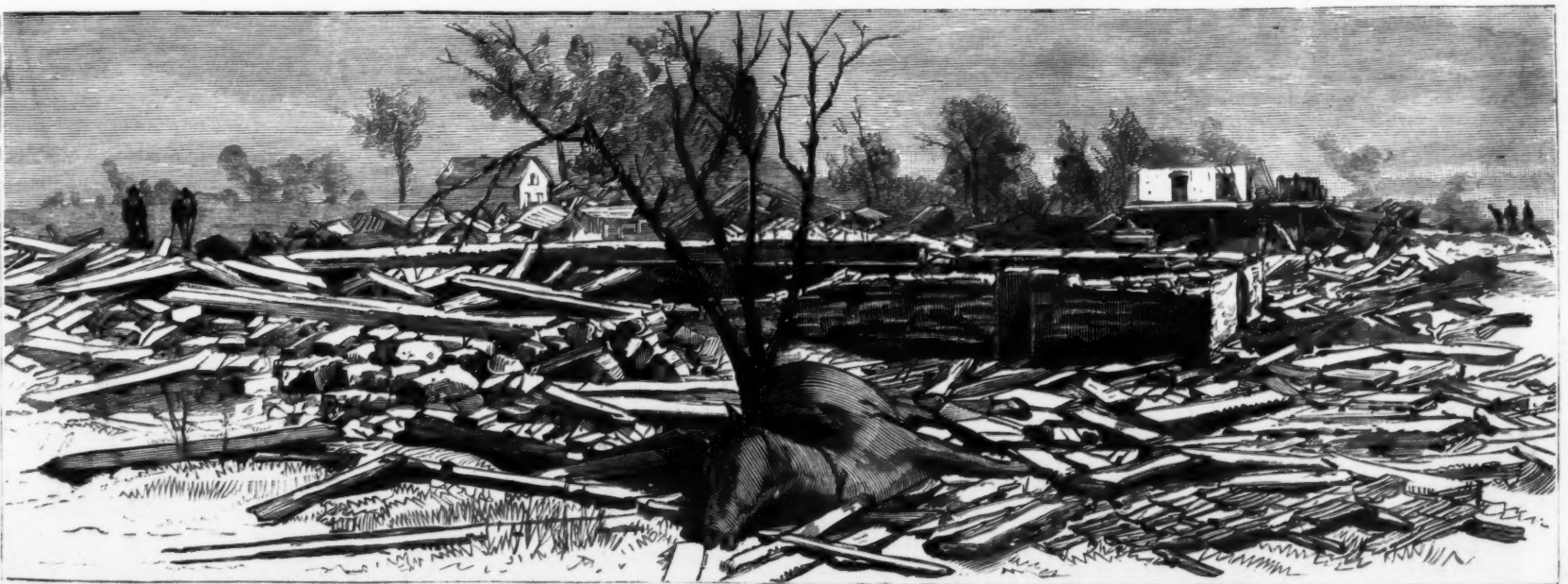
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THE ROCHESTER HARVESTER WORKS.



THE CASCADE MILLS.



A SCENE IN NORTH ROCHESTER.

MINNESOTA.—THE DESTRUCTION OF THE CITY OF ROCHESTER BY THE TORNADO OF AUGUST 21st.
SCENES AFTER THE STORM.—FROM PHOTOS. BY ELMER & TENNEY, WINONA.—SEE PAGE 38.

FRANK LESLIE'S
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER,

65, 66 & 67 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 8, 1883.

REFORM OF LAW METHODS.

THE semi-official visit of the living head of English jurisprudence to the United States as the guest of the State Bar Association of New York is an event of notable importance in our national history. This chief functionary of the English Bench has nearly always, in recent generations, been selected because of exceptionally eminent legal attainments, added to great and varied experience in the courts. In the case of the late Lord Chief-Justice Cockburn, England possessed a scholar the range of whose knowledge in many of the accurate sciences and the clearness of whose vision in penetrating perplexing webs of sophistry made him the peer of the most pronounced specialists and logicians. His intellectual vigor and masterful wit caused him to be a marked figure in the upper strata of intellectual London. Yet, striking as were these powers of mind, it was curious that he was such an intense Nationalist that the defeat of England at the Geneva arbitration over the Alabama Claims led him into a spiteful controversy with Caleb Cushing, the product of which was two very acrimonious volumes written by both jurists. Upon his death, in November, 1880, he was succeeded by John Duke, Lord Coleridge, now the guest of the Bar of the State, and whose promotion was a deserved acknowledgment of his distinguished professional life. Since his elevation to the great dignity made illustrious by Coke, Sir Matthew Hale and Lord Ellenborough, he has won the esteem of the legal minds of the highest jurists all over the world by a broad and modern interpretation of the common law and by judicial decrees in harmony with the spirit of the age. Because a judge of the seventeenth century declared a certain construction of the law, this did not necessarily bind Chief Justice Coleridge to a like opinion. In fact, the great curse of the Bench in England, as in some States of our Union, has been the adhesion to the legal texts of a bygone civilization, and all of this in the name of "precedent." His signal effort to break away from this empty tradition, and to read evidence and legal controversy by the light of living justice and as people are to-day, shows that English jurisprudence has at its head a man who can and will exert a wholesome influence upon the fortunes of many millions of litigants—even those not dwelling under the British flag. The immediate results, too, of this clear-headed action tell rapidly in England, for the courts there have been greatly remodeled and simplified in recent years—a reformation which our complicated system of appellate tribunals must sooner or later undergo.

For nearly four centuries the highest court of judicature was the King's Bench, or Queen's Bench, which obtained its name from the King or Queen sometimes sitting there on a high bench, and the judges, to whom the jurisdiction belonged in his absence, sitting on a low bench at his feet. This ancient tribunal sat for the last time in July, 1875. The Chief-Justice of the Queen's Bench Division is now Chief-Justice of England; and the Exchequer and Common Pleas Divisions were, in 1881, abolished, and, as the London Times afterwards observed, "Its operation has tended to economize judicial power and to prevent delay of justice." By the Appellate Jurisdiction Act of 1876, and only for certain causes, the House of Lords retains its powers as a court of ultimate appeal—the court to consist of the Lord Chancellor, two Lords of Appeal, created peers for life, with a salary of \$30,000, and any other peers who are or have been lawyers.

It is obvious that the visit of Lord Coleridge to America, and the public utterances which he may be called upon to make, and the responses which will ensue from a comparison of legal methods here and across the water, must awaken more than a mere professional discussion of the odious features of the law courts of the United States. These peculiarities are many, and the majority are, perhaps, fundamental from colonial times. Yet, reckless legislation, both in Congress and in the several States, has had much to do with padding our statute-books with wildly contradictory laws—to such an extent that able codifiers have found it an almost impossible task to define any accurate system of enactments to guide the Bench. In fact, one legal essayist has gone so far as to say that there is scarcely a statute of the United States which has not been subsequently unguardedly repealed by some one, and this applies to the States as well.

The discussion alluded to will show the great and apparently insurmountable obstacles under which poor litigants labor in the United States. The evils suffered fall chiefly on the poor, who are almost always

plaintiffs, and their actions go through the courts lingering for years, and when a remedy is at last given by the appellate tribunal, costs have absorbed the verdict. This is not true in England; nor does the criminal have years of leisure in his mild confinement before suffering the consequences of his misdeeds, and in both cases a swifter justice, not oppressive to the victim, is obtained by so framing the judiciary that "the law's delay" has become well-nigh a tradition. This semi-official visit of the eminent Lord Chief Justice may, therefore, provoke some very desirable reformatory measures.

GASTRONOMICAL COLLEGES.

THE founding of a college at Chataqua a few days ago, where students will be taught the science of cookery, marks an era in the dietetic history of the United States. The importance of good cooking has not been recognized, as it should be, in either this country or England; and though present methods are vastly in advance of those of the past, there is still much to learn before gastronomy becomes with us one of the fine arts, as it has been in France for years, and as it has been recognized from time immemorial in Italy. In the latter country, sixteen centuries ago, the invention of a sauce would gain a patent of nobility, and Agrippina, an adept at the art, won the Emperor Claudius by a recipe for dressing Spanish onions. But of course that was at a time when the revenues of a province were devoured by a Caesar at a meal, and when single dishes composed of five hundred nightingales' tongues, or the brains of as many peacocks, witnessed to the luxury and profusion of the wealthy Romans.

The opening of the College of Cooking at Chataqua will direct the public attention to the importance of properly prepared food more effectively than magazine or newspaper articles on the same subject, numerous as they have been, have ever done before. The influence of such an institution for good, in the prospective relief afforded to the dyspeptic and bilious sufferers from poorly prepared food, can scarcely be over-estimated. It is safe to affirm that many of the disorders, mental and physical, which afflict mankind are either directly or indirectly the consequences of organic derangements traceable to improper food and imperfect nutrition. The number of females who can or will avail themselves of such a course of instruction will, perhaps, be limited. It is, however, but reasonable to suppose that the new college is but the pioneer in this field of instruction, and that before long scores of such institutions will exist throughout the country. Superior modes of cooking have been to a great extent confined heretofore to the houses of the wealthy, and to the Brunswicks, Delmonicos, and other high-priced establishments; while at those hotels and restaurants, frequented by the multitude, the cuisine has been so execrable that the unfortunate individual, who must perforce eat to live, becomes painfully conscious for ever afterwards that he has such a belonging as a gastric apparatus, and that mastication and deglutition, instead of being a pleasure as formerly, become an unpleasant though very imperative duty.

Colleges of cooking have existed for many years in Germany and Britain, and a knowledge of the best methods of preparing food has not been considered beneath the notice of royal ladies in those countries. In Britain the masses of the people are in advance of the same classes in the United States in their modes of preparing food; and though great progress has been made in England in this direction since the time when Soyer taught John Bull how to cook roast beef, the improvement has been mainly confined to the rich, and old methods are still in vogue among the people.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.

IN the United States, at the close of 1882, the mileage of railroads, says *Poor's Manual*, the leading authority on this subject and just issued, was 113,329 miles, being, of course, larger than that of all Europe. The gross earnings were about \$770,000,000, or about 11½ per cent.; \$102,000,000 was paid on the stock, or less than three per cent. on the average, some roads, however, paying more than this. On the bonds \$149,000,000 was paid in interest, the bondholders, as usual, being the most fortunate when the time comes to divide the earnings. The percentage of earnings, counting all sources of revenue, and allowing for all disbursements, was 4½ per cent. in 1882, against 4.7 per cent. in 1881, and over 5 per cent. in 1880. The share capital of the roads is \$3,456,000,000, the funded debt \$3,184,000,000, the floating debt \$255,000,000, making the total liabilities \$6,895,000,000. The aggregate nominal cost per mile is placed at \$61.342; the actual expenditure in cash is estimated by competent authorities at only \$30,000 per mile. During the three years ending De-

cember 31st, 1882, the nominal indebtedness of the railroads increased \$2,000,000,000, half of which represents actual cash investments by the people. A more astonishing exhibit of material development in a single avenue of industrial progress has probably never been made anywhere in the world. If we move along the lines of intellectual progress as swiftly as we are traversing the highways that lead to material wealth, this will be a fortunate nation indeed. In 1832 we had only 229 miles of railroad; in 1842, 4,026 miles; in 1852, 12,908 miles; in 1862, 32,120 miles; in 1872, 66,171 miles; and in 1882, as we have seen, 113,329 miles. Over-construction of railroads was one of the causes of the panic of 1873; yet, the largest mileage built in a single year previous to that revolution was 7,379 miles in 1871, whereas in 1881 the construction reached 9,789 miles, and in 1882 it ran up to 11,591 miles. Railroad authorities express the belief that railroad-building will continue in this country until 300,000 miles of line are reached, giving one mile of road to every ten square miles of the area of 3,000,000 square miles available in the United States.

But what commercial lessons do the foregoing statistics enforce? Beyond all question the capitalization of railroads at double their actual value is an impudent swindle by persons who are, morally, no whit superior to men at present doing the State service in our penal institutions. All the glamour of Wall Street, all the cunning devices and formidable array of misleading terms, cannot disguise the vulgar cheat by which "financiers" secure stock for little or nothing, and unload it on the public at a large advance. The prices of shares are forced up to an unnatural altitude, and soon the inevitable reaction comes. The shrinkage in the value of twenty different railroad stocks within a year has reached \$244,470,000, this being taken from shares whose market value a year ago was \$961,000,000.

The figures show, too, that the watered capital is not only large, but that at least \$1,000,000,000 have been taken out of the channels of trade and invested in railroads. Many of these must have only moderate traffic for some years to come, even though it be true that ultimately they will all be required. It is time, however, to go more slowly with the railroad construction; the country, rich as it is, cannot stand a drain like that of the last three years for any great length of time. We have now, or will have soon, no less than four great trans-continental lines. Some small lines may be needed in certain sections to develop mining, manufacturing or agricultural industries, but in general it may be said that we have railroads enough, and it is time to call a halt on rash or iniquitous projects which cannot fail to have a pernicious effect on the real commercial development of this country.

A YEAR OF DISASTERS.

THE present year will be memorable in history as one of terrible disasters. It was ushered in by great floods on the Continent of Europe, which destroyed many lives and a vast deal of property. Before January was ten days old this country was shocked by one of the most horrible hotel fires on record, the Newhall House in Milwaukee being burned at night with nearly a hundred of the inmates. Within a week came news from Russian Poland of even greater loss of life by fire, a circus at Berditchev blazing into flames and burning nearly 300 of the sightseers. A few days later the ocean steamship *Cimbria* was sunk by a collision in the North Sea, and 400 people found watery graves.

Succeeding months have apparently emulated the example set by January. To merely recount the more important of the disasters by land and sea, which have devoured human beings in large numbers, would make a long and tedious list. There has been almost infinite variety in the sad record. Panics have been a fruitful cause of death—one, in a New York Catholic school, in February, killing fifteen poor children; a second, on the Brooklyn Bridge, on Decoration Day, crushing a dozen people to death; and the most terrible of all at Sunderland, England, in June, suffocating nearly 200 boys and girls as they were leaving a conjurer's entertainment. A caving in of a mine near Braidwood, Ill., in February, killed seventy miners, while an explosion in a powder factory near Rome, in April, cost forty lives, and another in a powder magazine at Scutari, Turkey, two months later, killed 150 persons. By the foundering of the steamer *Navarre*, on her way from Copenhagen to Leith, in March, sixty-five lives were lost; the burning of the *Grappler* in Puget Sound, in May, cost seventy more; and the capsizing of the *Daphne*, as she was being launched on the Clyde, in June, added 150 to the list. June also witnessed the burning of a theatre on the shore of Lake Como in Italy, and the loss of forty-seven lives; while the giving way of a rotten pier a few miles from Balti-

more, in July, drowned sixty-five excursionists.

All these, however, sink into insignificance in comparison with the earthquakes and volcanic eruptions which recently occurred in Italy and Java. Towards the close of July the island of Iechia, lying off the famous Bay of Naples, was laid in ruins by an earthquake, which swallowed up no less than 5,000 persons. About a month later terrible volcanic eruptions occurred on the island of Java, which were accompanied by immense tidal waves. Between them the lava and the flood destroyed a large extent of country, an entire range of mountains sixty-five miles long disappearing from view, while many thriving towns were swept away by resistless streams of either water or fire. No accurate estimate of the loss of life can ever be made, but it will certainly reach high into the thousands, and is put by one authority at 75,000 souls.

After such a frightful record, to say nothing of the disasters by floods and tornadoes in the Western States, it may well be hoped that the world will be given respite for a time; but even if the rest of 1883 should pass without disaster, the year must ever retain a sad pre-eminence.

THE TELEGRAPH MONOPOLY.

THE Western Union Telegraph Company apparently realizes the loss of public confidence which it has incurred by reason of its treatment of its operators, and President Green last week presented himself for examination before the Senate Committee investigating the labor question, which depends entirely upon voluntary witnesses. He made a labored attempt, by juggling with the figures, to show that the Western Union really never had indulged in any stock watering operations, and that the capital now represents far less per mile of wire than was the case twenty years ago. Mr. Green may fancy that the public is to be fooled by such plausible representations, but he will find that he is mistaken. Everybody of sense knows that the present capital stock of \$80,000,000 contains a great infusion of water, but for which the company might largely reduce rates and increase the salaries of operators, and still earn a handsome dividend. It is agreeable to find the corporation in an apologetic mood, but the growing demand for Government supervision of the telegraph will not be checked by the company's present attitude.

President Green stated, in the course of his testimony, that the company now controls 430,000 miles of wire, that the number of messages delivered last year was 38,000,000, and for the present year would approximate 43,000,000, and that the receipts for 1883 would amount to \$19,000,000, and the expenses to \$11,000,000. Taking this last statement as correct, we see that the company has a surplus for construction and dividend accounts of \$8,000,000, equal to a profit of ten per cent. on the face value of its stock. It also appears that the public pays the company an average of forty-four cents on every message transmitted by it. If the plant of the company really represents only \$30,000,000—and it is said that it could be duplicated for less than that sum—then it is, as a matter of fact, earning over twenty-six per cent. on its actual investments, and it could afford to deliver messages at one fourth less than its present rates and still pay ten per cent. to its stockholders.

PERILS OF STEAMBOAT TRAVEL.

AFTER any great public calamity involving unusual loss of life the public demand—and the press voices the demand—additional appliances and precautions to prevent the recurrence of similar disasters. This is true of fires in hotels, fires in mills and factories, fires in theatres, fires wherever large numbers of people are brought together within restricted compass; while accidents and collisions to railroad trains or steamboats are made the subjects of similar animated discussion and of profuse suggestion. Earthquakes, tidal waves, volcanic eruptions, cyclones and the fatalities caused by lightning are honorably exempted from this sort of criticism; in regard to the latter, however, it has been explained by some one that the reason why lightning never strikes twice in the same place is "because it doesn't need to," rather than from fear of newspaper disapproval. The only trouble with the hue and outcry after a multitude of lives have been needlessly sacrificed in some horrible way, is that it goes to extremes, that it is too soon over, and that a reaction in the direction of carelessness or indifference is sure to follow. Still, it must be admitted that these spasms of reform—or of demands for reform on the part of some one else—have a healthful tendency, and do produce beneficial results.

In the case of the *Riverdale*, which so suddenly blew up and then sunk to the bottom of the Hudson, there has been no adequate or satisfactory explanation of the cause of the disaster. The boilers are said to have

been only four years old—which means they were new, as engineers speak of boilers—were made of the best material, had been inspected within sixty days, and were pronounced perfect. But these boilers did explode and the boat went down. In this accident was the nucleus, or suggestion, rather, of a disaster far more terrible. If it had been twelve hours later, at three o'clock in the morning instead of three o'clock in the afternoon, the loss of life would have been ten times as great as it was. There is a general feeling among intelligent New Yorkers that a terrible accident on a regular river or excursion boat is imminent at all times, either from collision or explosion, although the former cause is more greatly to be feared. The loss of the *Riverdale* only serves to emphasize this apprehension and commend to serious consideration the necessity for the introduction of every mechanical appliance and the adoption of every legal safeguard to make water-travel about the metropolis as free from danger as may be. Ignorance and cupidity are two of the greatest obstacles to safety—ignorance on the part of workmen, of engineers, of inspectors, of owners, and cupidity on the part of the last three classes.

To insure the safety of steamboat boilers, as well as of the other machinery and the hull itself, we must have (1) the best possible construction of the best obtainable materials, (2) supplemented by the most thorough and intelligent inspection. And to achieve these two points there must be (1) honesty and (2) thorough technical education and experience.

If those to whom the inspection is officially intrusted are either incompetent or unfaithful; if they can be blinded by a bribe, or from any cause become negligent and careless, all the laws which may be passed will prove ineffectual for the prevention of disasters.

ECHOES FROM ABROAD.

THE French reverse in Anam three weeks ago was quickly followed by a sweeping victory, which led to the unconditional surrender of the Emperor and the prompt signing of a treaty of peace incorporating the most advanced claims put forward by France. The French are, of course, greatly elated at the turn of events, but whether this victory ends all their troubles in the East remains to be seen. They have undertaken to expel the "Black Flags" from Tonquin, but there are apprehensions that China may not sit quietly by when this is really attempted. The French fleet is to proceed to Tientsin, in the hope of making a naval demonstration which will convince the Peking Government that further resistance to the dictates of France is useless; but ominous reports come from Canton and Shanghai of preparations for war on a great scale.

The prorogation of Parliament, with a Queen's speech of the conventional optimistic tone, has been succeeded by political quiet in England. The chief event in the Irish agitation has been the meeting of the National League in Dublin, at which Mr. Parnell celebrated the success of the efforts of the Irish members of Parliament to promote the Laborers, Tramways and Migration Acts, and said he believed the day was near when the Irish would gain the full programme of measures for which the League had been formed. He announced that the National League movement in America was progressing favorably, and that he had been promised at least as much money from that country as had been received in previous times of urgency. He also expressed his hope that the migration scheme would prove successful, and thus enable the people to keep their promise that they would never again appeal to America for aid against famine. O'Donnell, the slayer of Carey, the informer, has started from Cape Town for England, where he is to be tried, and the authorities fear trouble upon his arrival.

Serious troubles have occurred in Croatia, anti-Magyar riots broke out at Zagorin, in which a number of persons were killed, and the Hungarian arms were removed from the official buildings in Agram. It is believed the feeling against the Magyars is due to an agitation which has been conducted for several years by emissaries scattered among the peasants of Croatia and also to the increasing exactions of the tax-gatherers, for which Hungary is held directly answerable. The Ban of Croatia, after some hesitation, has agreed to replace the Hungarian arms in the official buildings, provided people offer no resistance; but he is convinced that the Croatians will never sanction the printing of official placards in the Hungarian language.

Volcanic eruptions in Java have laid waste large sections, and the succeeding tidal waves have swept away many towns and islands, while mountains have disappeared and new islands and mountains have emerged from the sea. The Strait of Sunda has become dangerous to navigation, by reason of the appearance of new islands and great changes in the coast line. It is estimated that 10,000 persons lost their lives at Tjiringin alone, and that the total number of persons killed by the eruptions and tidal waves was 30,000. The commanding officers of the United States vessels *Junata* and *Enterprise*, now at Singapore, have been ordered to proceed with those vessels to the Straits of Sunda, to examine into the condition of affairs there, and to warn all merchant vessels of any and all dangers to navigation

which may have been caused by the convulsions.

The incident between France and England over the arrest of Mr. Shaw, the English missionary in Madagascar, has practically ended in his trial, acquittal and liberation. News has arrived of the death, on July 13th, of Ranavalona II., Queen of Madagascar.—The Spanish Ministry tendered their resignations a few days ago, but the King holds the matter in abeyance, and has decided to make his long-talked-of visit to Germany.—The anti-Jewish riots in Russia and Hungary have been suppressed, but fresh outbreaks occur almost daily.

DURING the fiscal year, ending with June last, 19,035,683 acres of public lands were disposed of. Of this amount 8,171,794 acres were taken up under the Homestead Act; 3,101,333 under the Timber Culture Act, and the remainder by cash sales and other means. Dakota leads the list of States and Territories, Minnesota coming next—7,347,398 acres having been disposed of in the former and 1,414,489 in the latter. The year's transactions show an increase in lands taken up of 5,000,000 acres over the total of the previous year.

KANSAS has set an excellent example to her sister States. Having learned that two notorious "sluggers" proposed to have a "mill" within her borders, a prosecuting attorney sent them warning that to engage in a prize-fight in that State, or even to practice for one, was a penitentiary offense, and notified them that the law would be strictly enforced. The contest was, thereupon, promptly declared "off," and if other States would take a similar stand, the brutal business would soon be effectually broken up.

THE tides of Summer travel are flowing back upon their sources. Within the last week thousands of guests have left the seaside and mountain resorts, and are now re-established in their city homes. The season at the prominent resorts has been much more successful than at one time seemed probable, and there are perhaps few among those who cater to the public entertainment who have failed to put money in their purses. At the New Jersey coast resorts, where cottage life has become a feature, the season is likely to be prolonged until the 1st of October; but the hotels will soon be entirely deserted.

AN earnest appeal for assistance comes from the City of Rochester, Minn., which was devastated by a terrific cyclone on the evening of August 21st. Within a quarter of an hour nineteen persons were killed outright and 100 wounded, several of them fatally, while 124 families were rendered homeless and left entirely destitute. The leading business men of the city were all heavy losers, and consequently cannot do so much as they would like for the sufferers, and despite generous contributions from all parts of the city and from neighboring centres, much distress exists which demands outside relief. Contributions, which are placed in the hands of a citizens' committee, may be forwarded to Mayor S. Whitten, and the call ought to meet a generous response.

THE last thing which the average Summer visitor thinks of investigating when he selects his resting-place, is the source of the water supply and yet nothing is of more importance. The utter recklessness which usually governs in the matter has just been illustrated afresh on the New Hampshire coast. Several cases of typhoid fever and more than one death occurred among the Summer residents at Rye Beach, and after the mischief was done it was found that the victims had been drinking water that came from a well sunk near the base of a hill, with a cesspool for the reception of refuse located above it. To call sickness and death from typhoid fever, under such circumstances, a mysterious dispensation of Providence is absurd; criminal carelessness is the mildest expression that can be used.

AN interesting decision as to a postmaster's duty in a delicate situation was recently rendered by the Post-office Department. A postmaster informed his Washington superiors that mail was accumulating in his office for a man who was suspected to be a horse-thief, and asked whether, in case the man should send him a request to forward the matter to another office, he would be justified in disclosing his address to the authorities. The Department replied that the postmaster must decline to disclose any private information received by him in his official capacity, and the decision is undoubtedly correct. Such a rule will sometimes render it more difficult for the police to capture a criminal than if a postmaster should give them a clew which had fallen into his hands in his official capacity, but the advantages of maintaining the sanctity of the mails far outweigh such a consideration.

SENATOR SHERMAN is understood to have announced that he is not, and will not be under any circumstances, a candidate for the Republican nomination for President. The reason assigned for this abandonment of an honorable ambition is that he was "so deceived by persons calling themselves his friends during the last contest for the nomination that he has no desire to further sacrifice the remaining confidence he has in human nature." The Senator's conclusion is no doubt a wise one. He could never command a nomination for the Presidency, no matter how vigorously and industriously he might labor to secure it; but he can serve his country efficiently in the Senate, for which he is peculiarly qualified

both by ability and experience, and it will be well if he shall henceforth be content to fill the measure of his usefulness in that honorable sphere.

SOME interesting statistics regarding railroad travel in different parts of the country have recently been compiled. They show that travel is relatively greatest in the New England States, where, during last year, the railroads transported 65,220,934 passengers, or more than sixteen times the total population of the section of the last census. The Middle States come next, with a record of railway passengers ten times the population, while in the West the proportion sinks to about four times the population, rising in the Pacific States to 7.5 of the population. The smallest of these proportions, however, is large compared with that of the South, where the railroads carried only 10,875,511 persons, or considerably over a million less than the population. The difference in railroad facilities, of course, accounts in large measure for these variations, but they also illustrate the characteristics of the several populations, as governed both by their pursuits and by their disposition.

A CONFERENCE of anti-Bourbon Southern leaders is reported to have been held in Washington last week for the purpose of planning an independent party movement in the Southern States now controlled by the Democracy. There is undoubtedly room for such a movement, but it is questionable whether it can ever succeed under the auspices of the men who participated in this conference. General Chalmers, for instance, is in no sense a representative of the better sentiment of the South, and no independent movement in Mississippi of which he is the head can ever command the confidence of those who have become restive under Bourbon domination. If the old party lines at the South are ever obliterated, and new men and new influences are advanced to the front, the result must be achieved by the intelligent, unselfish, non-partisan class, who have no end to serve other than the public good, and who are able to subordinate all mere personal resentments and aspirations to the supreme consideration of securing good government, not for a class or a section, but for all.

THE fate of the Apaches who surrendered to General Crook after his daring raid into their Mexican stronghold a few months ago, is still in dispute. Some of the Washington authorities insist that they ought to be severely punished, but General Crook has sent on a most earnest protest against such a policy. While admitting that they are doubtless guilty of many and repeated acts of hostility and outrage, both in Mexico and the United States, he says that they surrendered with the understanding that their past misdeeds would not be punished if they behaved themselves in the future. He further declares that any attempt to punish those now on the reservation, besides being an act of perfidy, would not only prevent the return of their brethren who were left in the Mexican mountains, but would precipitate an Indian war which would be more serious in its results upon the interests of the two countries than any which has preceded it. General Crook has fully established his reputation as the great Indian fighter of our army, and the opinion of such an expert as to the best policy regarding the Apaches certainly ought to carry great weight.

THE Smithsonian Institution at Washington enjoys a unique distinction as being the greatest literary and scientific clearing-house in the world. Among its departments is a bureau of exchanges, through which any American author can have his works distributed, without cost to himself, among foreign students and learned societies, while foreign writers can in the same way secure transmission for their works. This interchange has grown to such dimensions that the institution is now in regular correspondence with no less than 3,151 foreign societies or agents, and received during the last year 19,292 parcels for foreign transmission, and 7,205 for domestic transmission. The Smithsonian also does a great work in the transmission of Government publications, fifty complete sets of all public documents being furnished the bureau for distribution among the various Governments of the civilized world. As these parcels are carried free by all the great transportation companies, and are admitted free to all countries, the expense is very slight, and the advantages of such a literary clearing-house could scarcely be exaggerated.

ANOTHER Arctic expedition has come to grief. A steamer arrived at a Norwegian port last week which brought the members of the Dutch expedition that sailed on the *Varna* in July, 1882, whom she rescued near the island of Waigatz, where their vessel had foundered on the 4th of July. The *Varna* expedition was one of a dozen sent out by the chief Governments of the world in their co-operative attempt to solve the mysteries of the frozen sea. The *Varna* was exceptionally well equipped and furnished for such a voyage, and yet it turns out that she never got beyond the Kara Sea, and was finally crushed only one hundred miles from the mainland, in a latitude six degrees south of that where the *Jeannette* foundered. It appears also that the Danish steamer *Djmphna* was ice-bound near the same island all Winter and was still locked in the ice on the 1st of August, so that nothing is likely to come of that expedition. Further evidence is thus afforded of the folly of these far northern voyages, which, if successful, could add nothing of value to the sum of human knowledge, and in point of fact are nothing more than exhibitions of sheer recklessness.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Domestic.

THE Texas cattle fever has broken out in Detroit.

THE decrease of the public debt for the month of August was about \$6,000,000.

IN Pensacola the Board of Health announces there is no yellow fever in that city.

THROUGHOUT Northern New York the rust and rot have materially affected the potato crop.

THE deadlock in the Pennsylvania Legislature on the subject of apportionment remains unbroken.

REPORTS from South Carolina show that corn and cotton are not likely to exceed two-thirds of a crop.

THE Pennsylvania Greenbackers have nominated T. P. Rynder for Auditor-general and A. T. Marsh for State Treasurer.

THE Seventeenth Annual Convention of the American Institute for Architects was held at Providence, R. I., last week.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL GRESHAM is making a careful study of the postal telegraph question preparatory to his report to Congress.

EIGHTY thousand books, each containing 500 of the new postal notes, have been sent to the money-order offices throughout the country.

AMERICAN reaping and binding machines recently came out ahead in a field contest in Italy, in which several countries were represented.

PROFESSOR STUART PHELPS, of Northampton, Mass., was instantly killed last week by the accidental discharge of a gun which he was handling.

THE National Women's Christian Temperance Union began a four days' convention at the Methodist Tabernacle in Cottage City, Mass., August 31st.

A FULL statement of the cotton mills in South Carolina shows that 4,500 persons are employed, and that the value of the annual product is \$6,000,000.

A VIOLENT storm on the Great Banks of Newfoundland last week carried away and wrecked scores of dories, and it is estimated that eighty lives were lost.

EXCEPTIONALLY high tides, last week, did great damage to railroad and other property at Highlands, Berkeley, Atlantic City, and other points on the New Jersey coast.

OVER a dozen persons were severely injured by an accident on the Philadelphia and Atlantic City Railroad, last week, a passenger train being thrown from the track and wrecked.

THE first month of the Southern Exposition at Louisville closed on August 31st, the attendance having exceeded 150,000, which more than meets the expectations of the managers.

THE better class of Democrats in Cincinnati have called another convention for the nomination of a county ticket in opposition to that recently placed in the field by the party "machine."

IN the eight months ending with August the mortality in New York City was 24,199. In the corresponding period of last year it was 27,659, and in the first eight months of 1881 it was 26,338.

THE total valuation of Vermont property is reported to be \$169,022,800, against \$167,733,000 last year. The real estate valuation has fallen off about a million and a quarter, but personal property has gained \$2,695,570.

THE Grand Jury of New Orleans has suggested that a crematory be established under the direction of the officers of the Charity Hospital, for the purpose of burning the bodies of persons who die of contagious diseases.

IN Eastern New England the drought has become so serious that crops have been greatly injured. The farmers have been compelled to take their cows from pasture and feed them on hay. The price of milk in many places has been raised.

THE committee of the Lehigh and Schuylkill Exchanges met last week and agreed upon an advance of ten cents per ton in the price of egg coal and fifteen cents per ton for stove, small stove and chestnut coal for the line, city and harbor trades for the month of September.

A REVIEW of the trade and commerce of Charleston, S. C., shows that a business of \$75,000,000 has been done during the past year, and a large number of new undertakings of different kinds have been started. The exports of cotton and naval stores have been the largest ever recorded with but one exception.

Foreign.

THE deaths from cholera in Egypt continue to diminish, and occasion for alarm no longer exists.

ADMIRAL INGLEFIELD, of the British Navy, has asked permission of the Porte to make surveys for a canal in Palestine, but the Porte refuses its consent.

THE Vicar of Stratford-upon-Avon has signified his willingness to allow the remains of Shakespeare to be exhumed, in order to compare the skull of the poet with busts and portraits of him.

THE German Reichstag convened last week. The absence of political allusions or references to mobilization of troops in Emperor William's message to the Reichstag has created a favorable impression in Paris and elsewhere.

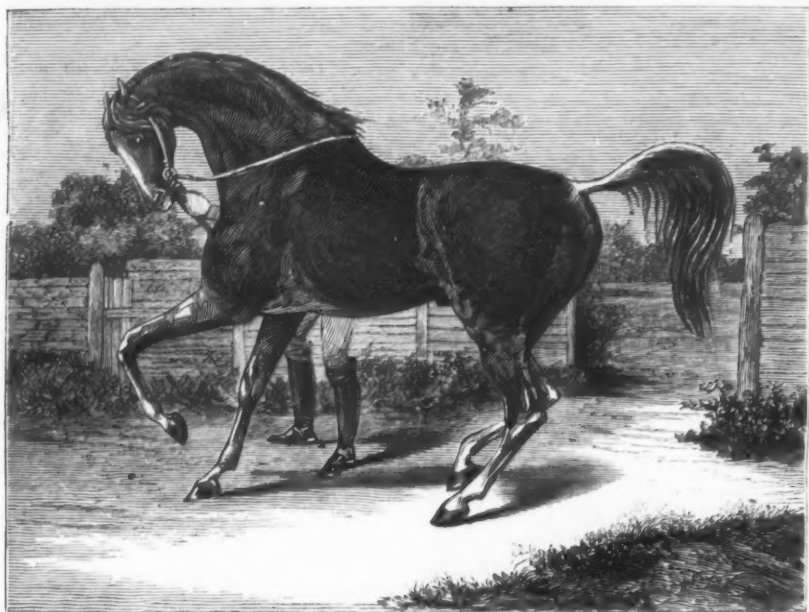
THE French harvest returns are unsatisfactory. Of eighty five departments only thirty seven report crops above the average, while fifteen report average crops, and thirty-three below the average. It is certain that large imports of cereals will be necessary during the coming Winter.

THE treaty of commerce with Spain has passed its second reading in the German Reichstag. Indemnity to the Government for carrying the provisions of the treaty into immediate effect was granted, although the Progressives and Reactionaries and a portion of the National Liberals voted against it.

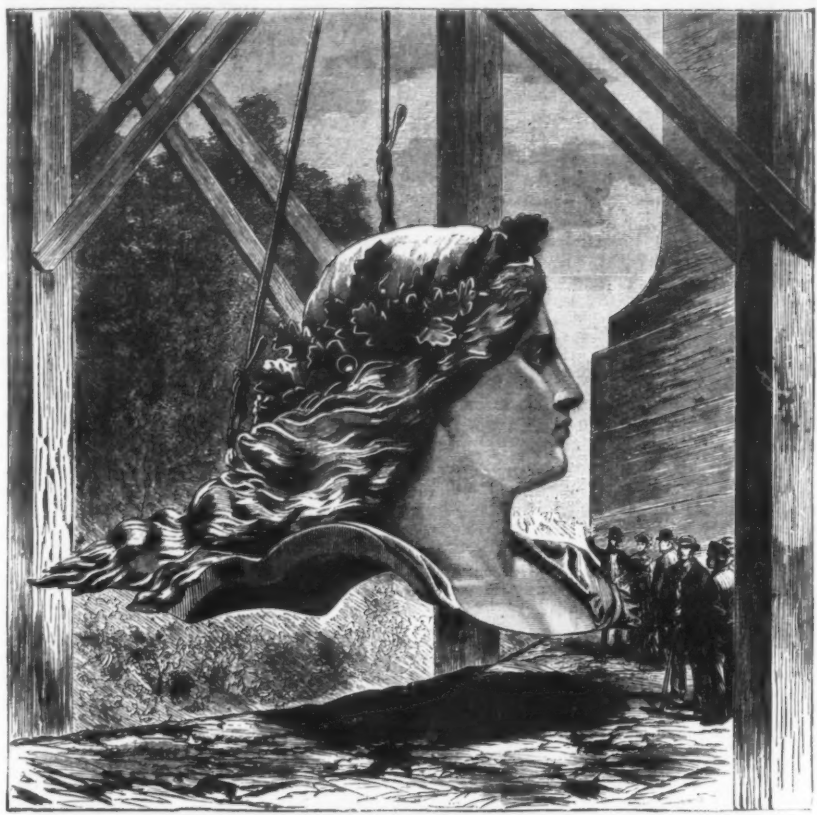
THE Count de Chambord's death has not disturbed the political situation in France. There have been Royalist man festes, as usual, but the Government remains altogether unshaken. The plate on the coffin of the Count de Chambord was inscribed with the following words: "Henry V., by the grace of God, King of France and Navarre."

THE steamer *Obi* has arrived at Vardoe, Norway, with the members of the Dutch expedition to the Arctic which sailed on the steamer *Varna* last year. The *Varna* foundered on July 4th, in latitude 71½ degrees north, longitude 63 degrees east, and the members of the expedition were rescued near the island of Waigatz. The *Obi* reports that the Arctic steamer *Djmphna* was ice-bound near Waigatz throughout the Winter, but the captain was confident of reach an open water.

The Pictorial Spirit of the Illustrated Foreign Press.—SEE PAGE 39.



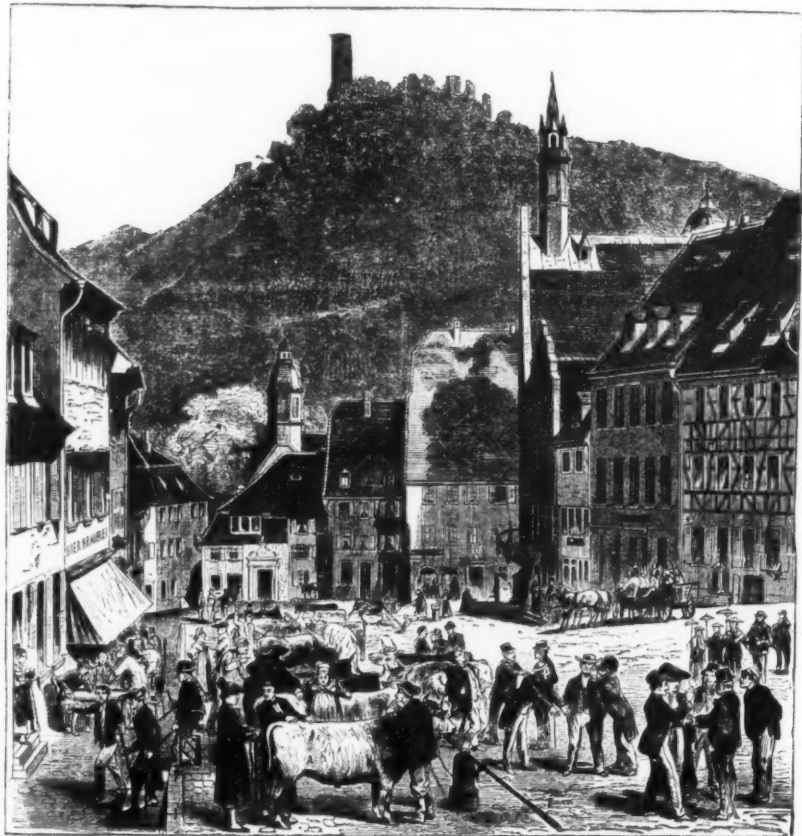
THE HORSE "DAMASOUS," PRESENTED TO THE KING OF ITALY BY JOHN W. GARRETT, OF BALTIMORE.



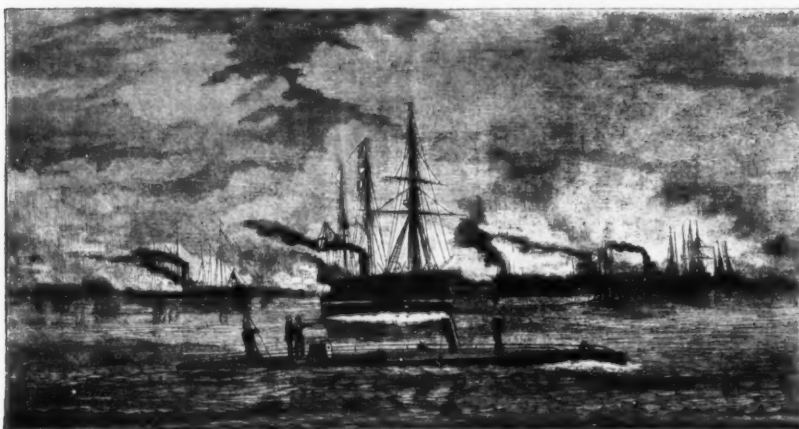
GERMANY.—THE ERECTION OF THE "GERMANIA" STATUE IN THE NIEDERWALD. THE HEAD OF "GERMANIA."



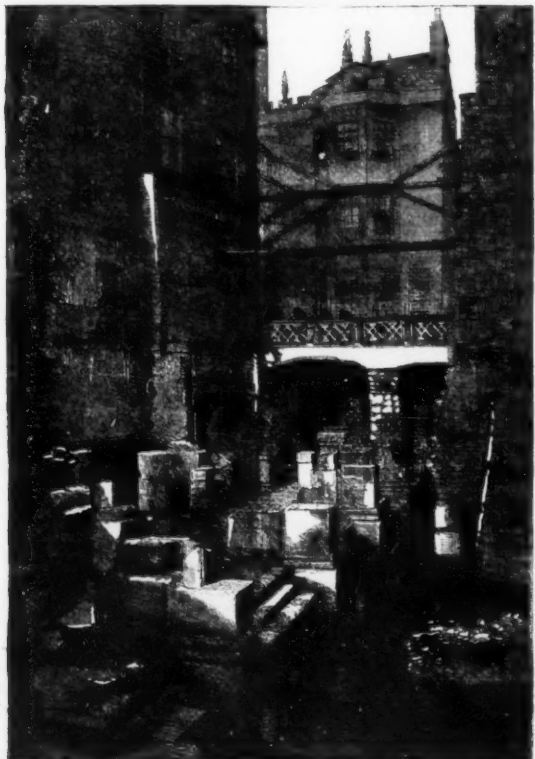
TONQUIN.—THE CAPTURE OF HAI-DZUONG BY THE FRENCH.



GERMANY.—THE QUIANT MARKET-PLACE IN WEINHEIM, IN BADEN.



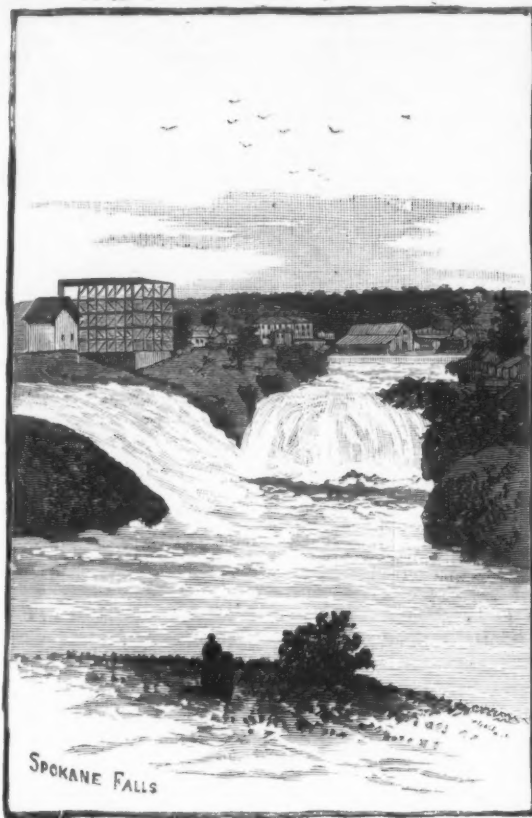
RUSSIA.—GRAND NAVAL MANOEUVRES AT RED MOUNTAIN, IN PRESENCE OF THE CZAR.



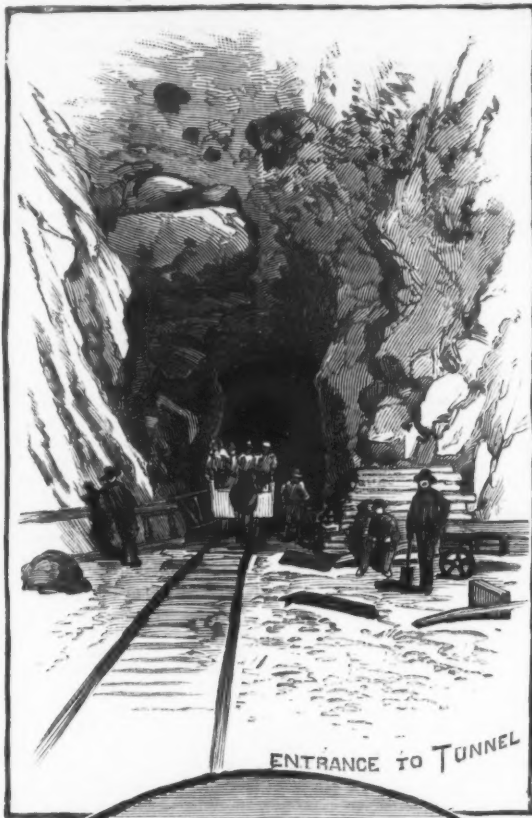
GREAT BRITAIN.—THE RECENTLY EXCAVATED ROMAN BATH, AT BATH.



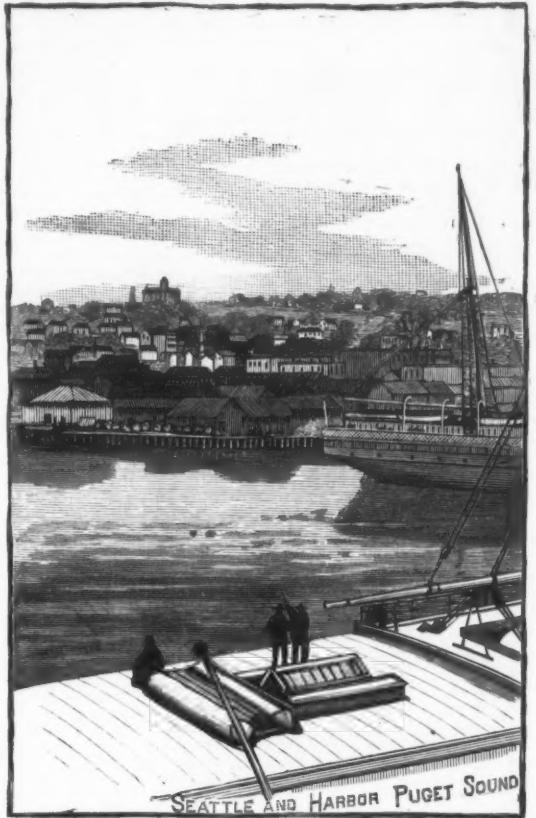
ITALY.—DISCOVERY AND REMOVAL OF BODIES IN ONE OF THE STREETS OF CASAMICCIOLA, AFTER THE RECENT EARTHQUAKE.



SPOKANE FALLS



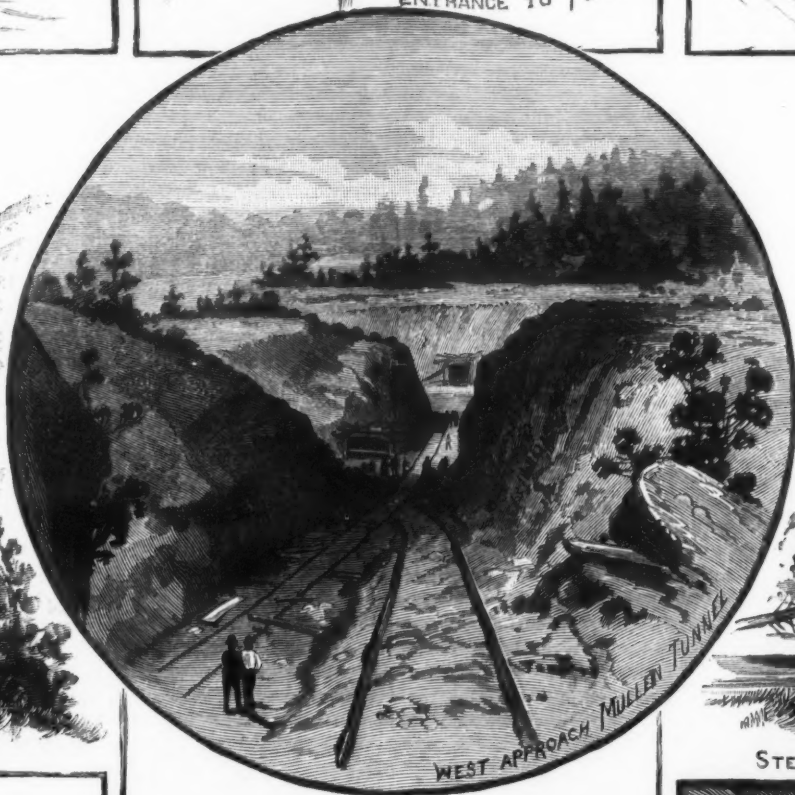
ENTRANCE TO TUNNEL



SEATTLE AND HARBOR PUGET SOUND



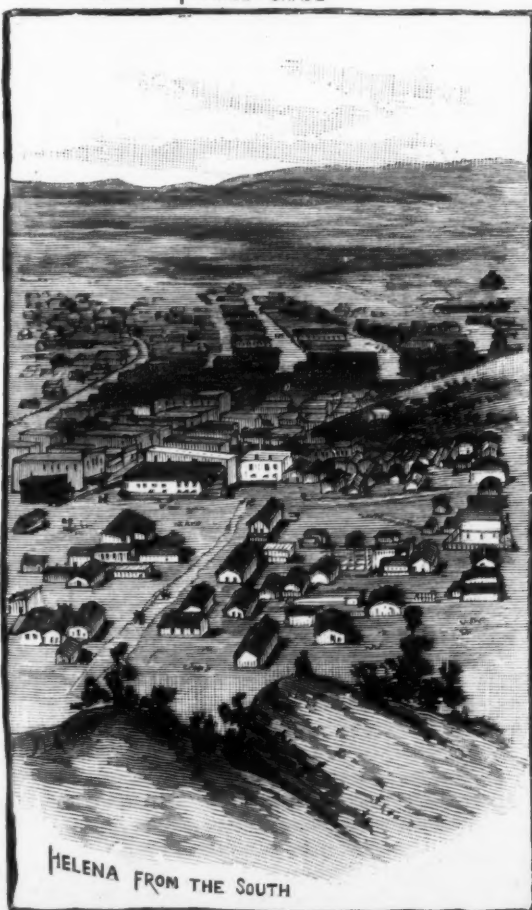
EAST FROM MULLEN TUNNEL GRADE



WEST APPROACH MULLEN TUNNEL



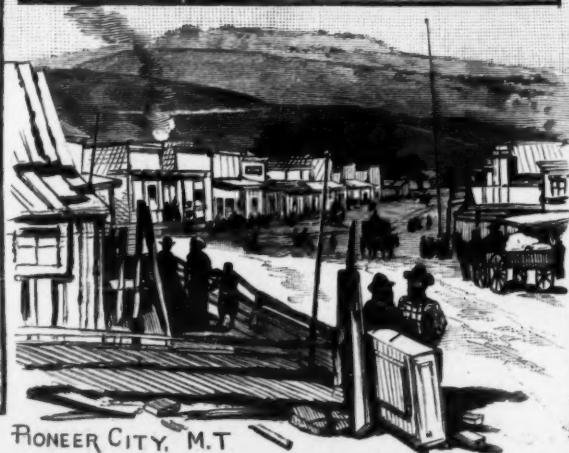
STEPHENS MONUMENT, SUMMIT OF THE ROCKIES



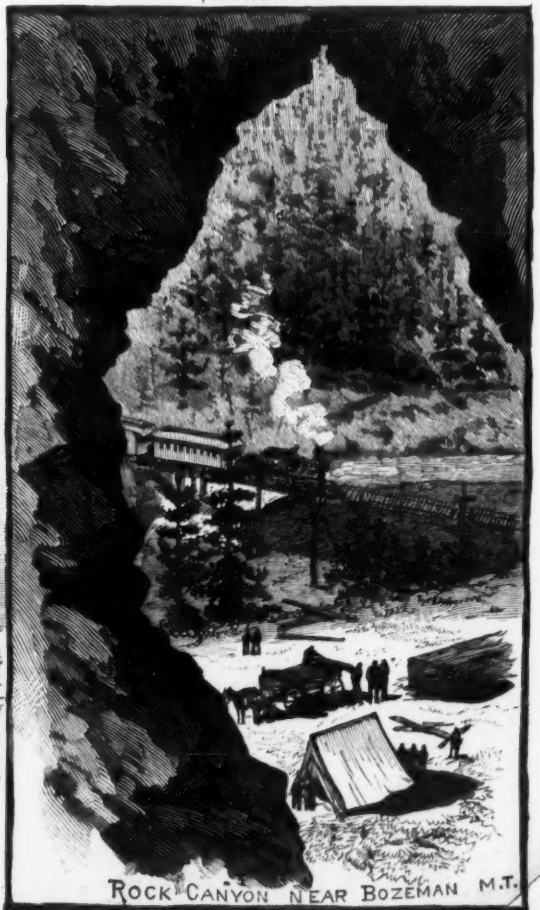
HELENA FROM THE SOUTH



THE OLD MAN SPOKANE FALLS



PIONEER CITY, M.T.



ROCK CANYON NEAR BOZEMAN M.T.

THE COMPLETION OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY—SCENES ON THE LINE OF THE ROAD.

FROM PHOTOS. BY F. JAY HAYNER.—SEE PAGE 38.

TWIN SOULS.

SOME kindly look, some undefined expression,
Lurks in the shadow of thine earnest eyes—
Some secret thing that claims my heart's possession
By sympathetic ties.

Some likeness of the mind, some fellow-feeling,
Blends our cleft lives to one harmonious whole;
Thy good unto my better self appealing
Haunts all my inmost soul.

Wordless, yet ever to my thoughts replying,
Giving me look for look, and breath for breath;
With thee the world is paradise undying,
Without thee—Life is Death!

HER WEIRD.

"SOMEHOW, I cannot believe it will ever be," Widow Endicott, only musing, finished unconsciously aloud.

"It will be, and sooner than you think," interrupted a voice beside her. "I see you have not heard the news."

"The news?"

"John Renniman is dead."

"Dead, Jacques, do you say?"

"Yes; he died of fever on his way home on the *Scotia*. You know what that means, of course: the smoothing of all difficulties for Rame, and, though he will mourn his cousin most sincerely, the easy fulfillment of his hopes."

All interest, they went on discussing, as did many a family that day in Little Haven, the unexpected fortune which had befallen Raymond Renniman with his cousin's death. It was nothing to them that the girl in the window bent, each moment, deeper above her work; they did not note even when suddenly she threw it aside and crept out of the room.

She was not supposed to have any interest in the Rennimans, alive or dead. A smile flashed, with the thought, on the girl's pale face as she went on down the hall. So well she had kept her secret from Aunt Endicott and Jacques! Even in the startling fate of this fresh hour she realized there might be more.

Still smiling, she stepped out on the little balcony which fronted on her chamber. It was so pleasant to remember now what until now she had quite regretted—that there had been sharp words, even, between them and her because she would not marry Raymond Renniman; that they, in their secret hearts, were this moment bemoaning that she might have been all in all where now she was—Nothing at all!

The night was fair; the pressure of the thought showed suddenly in painful plainness on the fresh, strained face. Nothing at all—though, but for her own denying, she would have been the wife of this man she loved so fondly; never so fondly, so eternally, it seemed to Renie Endicott, as this moment she came, for the first time, truly to realize it might be—never.

At least, his wife. The truth flashed clearly, but truth, this little moment, had lost its sting; she clasped her hands and at the shining sky looked up with a mad regret for what she had done. It was nothing to her now what, until now, had been everything—that in Raymond Renniman's heart there was no love, there could never be any love, for her; that his seeking her in marriage was but the fulfillment of a promise made to a dying parent whose affection she had won. There was one his soul worshiped, well she knew, but—she did not care; it were enough to have been his wife.

At least, his wife. Moon and stars seemed to laugh at her for her folly; suddenly she realized the strange fancy she had almost unwittingly cherished, that, since that day of his calm proposal, his fate was linked to hers. Despite Elise Greydon, despite her own firm rejection, she had hedged it closely through the months, never yielding the odd hope that all would yet come right between them.

Until now. Now? John Renniman was dead; his cousin was his only heir, and the entire wealth of the dead descended to him. The sole barrier to his marriage with proud Adam Greydon's daughter was removed; as Jacques had said, it would be sooner than they thought.

Now? It was a hard little moment for Renie Endicott, but she quickly realized its folly and struggled with it. She bent her thoughts determinedly towards John Renniman. She had never seen him; she had heard of him only as a strange, grave man, with some mystery in his life—a mystery of a woman's dealings which they said would follow him to death. And death had come, and—since life was death, she supposed, nay, she was sure, that he had not cared.

The moon lit up a bit of river just beyond the roadway. She shivered as she looked over it; she forgot herself quite in the tender pity that arose in her heart for him. After such a life, to die this sad, sad way! It were hard for any, but to him surely life owed some little recompense of love and honor before it ebbed away.

A pity—a pity. Many a loveless night, looking out over the waters, she thought of him; with strange force and persistency the ghost of John Renniman kept filling up her life.

Only a ghost! The truth flashed a shudder and a strange regret for its emptiness oftentimes through the loveless days.

John Renniman was dead. A contagious fever had broken out on shipboard; he had died after a few days' sickness, and was buried in the sea. His baggage, the papers found upon his person, were handed over to the proper parties, and, all in due time, Raymond Renniman came into possession of wealth which ranked him one of the richest men in the country, and first among the many suitors

for the hand of proud Adam Greydon's daughter.

There followed, ere many days, a quiet wedding at Greydon Manor; for, though grief was sincere, love was impatient, all the same. One was there among the few invited guests—one who listened to the marriage vows with a pleased smile upon her lips as she saw the eyes of some directed towards her, and knew what they were thinking. But—

She was over it a little, Renie Endicott had thought; she had run the ordeal bravely, was all she could congratulate herself, that hour it was over. And to one thing quickly she made up her mind. She could not—she would not look more on the man she loved in his first flush of happiness with another; she must, she would go away.

"I need a change; I will go to Benton for the winter." So, quietly, the next morning, she said so to Aunt Endicott and Jacques, and two days later she was on her way to the little Western town which, past time, she called her home.

It was a long journey; she always dreaded it, and this time it seemed as though it never would reach its end. She turned surprised as one in the car remarked that they were traveling at a breakneck, dangerous rate of speed. For her the train jogged on all too slowly, whatever its rate might be. She was so forlorn, so lone amid all this chatting crowd of people; she had not even that absurd fancy which other times had borne her company. She had—

Only a ghost, she thought.

It was a relief when a man entered at a station and took the seat beside her. It seemed not quite so drear, so lone, though the still long journey he never once looked at her, nor vouchsafed a word. She had dreaded most he would, yet she could but wonder he did not; she could not forbear an occasional fleeting glance of curiosity into his grave but handsome face.

It grew a fascination; it grew—a terror. For the thought suddenly seized her it was all a fancy—that the man beside her was simply a vision her imagination had conjured up. A fresh thought flashed she could not endure; quite beyond herself, she stretched out her hand to touch and know what this strange thing might be.

"Only a ghost—her ghost?"

The cry was on her lips; almost the words were pouring out, when, suddenly—

A crash—one dreadful little moment of shock of horror, and she found herself sitting amid a mass of debris, close at the water's edge. She was too stunned, too dazed to remember what had happened; lacking the consciousness that she was unharmed, and impulse to extricate herself, she sat dully listening to the cries and groans around her, most fancying it a dream.

Suddenly looking downward, she saw the face of the man who had sat beside her in the car—upturned, white, motionless, at her feet. The eyes were closed, a little stream of blood trickled down from the forehead; he was surely dead, she thought, as the dreadful fact of the accident came back to her; but, quickly she bent and stanching the flow as best she could, dipping her hand in the near, blessed waters, and bathing the lifeless face.

Might it be that he should live? So she queried, looking with an all-absorbing interest and anxiety down at him, with a strange growing feeling of right and kinship she never thought to question. A cry of joy burst from her lips when, at last, the lids trembled, and the dark eyes opened slowly.

Just he looked at her, and then a smile broke on his face. It was a smile men had not seen on that face for years.

"Dear," he said, faintly, "is it you, after all this time? I am glad—so glad."

He groped weakly for her hand, and, all naturally, she gave it to him. A pang thrilled her as suddenly he dropped it, with fading smile, and another look in his face. But it was kindly still.

"I thank you," he spoke again; "you are very kind—"

The voices of helpers interrupted. As if by impulse, he strove for a card in his pocket, and handed it to her. She simply glanced at it, and—

Her hand dropped; she fell backward in a swoon.

"John Renniman."

That was the name upon the card.

It was days ere Renie Endicott was herself again. Uninjured save a few trifling bruises, she was able to travel the little distance to Benton by herself; but, with the reaction, fever and delirium set in and waged a brief but mighty war against her.

Her first clear thought was to the strange event of that last moment, and it absorbed her through the days. At times it seemed all a dream, a wild fancy born of the excitement of the moment and the white face she looked upon. Again, and each time surer, it was a simple, rational fact; this was only another John Renniman whom she had chanced to meet.

She strove to forget it quite, so sure the latter grew, and somehow so much pleasanter seemed her weird. But she could not; each day it filled her mind the fuller, each day she saw more clearly the rare, fond smile, more distinctly heard the mysterious tender words this John Renniman had spoke to her. She was lost in it still the day this little note was brought to her:

"May I have the pleasure of seeing and thanking you again for your kindness at Raven Forks?" "JOHN RENNIMAN."

The gentleman was below, the servant said. She went down confusedly, with just the clear thought that she was glad. Glad for what? That he had recovered from his injuries, she quietly said to him. But as the dark eyes smiled down on her, and the deep, rich voice

responded, the realization flashed that, though she had for ever lost her weird, though this was but a new John Renniman, she was glad for something else.

It was a pleasant interview; it was all so natural at parting she should ask him to come again. And again and again he came, each time more eagerly welcomed and anticipated, till finally his presence grew an essential sweetness to her life, and the image of Raymond Renniman, as fate oft ordains it, dropped out of memory.

She loved this new John Renniman; she knew that he loved her. But there was a strange reticence between them which puzzled her on both their parts. His love seemed ever to tremble on his lips, but he did not speak it; she knew surely, at times, that he forced it back. And she could never bring herself to speak to him of Little Haven, much less to tell the tale of that other John Renniman, which should have been all so natural.

She was pondering its strangeness even in his company one evening, when a letter came from Jacques. She opened it for a mere glance at the contents, and her eyes fell on a bit of news which made her quite forget herself. Raymond Renniman was bankrupt; by the rashest speculations he had lost the entire wealth which had but just accrued to him.

"He has done this!" she cried aloud, "Raymond Renniman has done this? Thrown away in chances the money which came to him only from a dead man! What—?" she spoke as if to herself, but suddenly she paused remembering, and startled by the look in her companion's face. It was a look of surprise not unmixed with pain.

"You know Raymond Renniman?" he broke in hastily. "And you say that he has done this folly? I—?" His look changed; a smile, much the smile of that other day crept over his countenance. "I am very glad," he finished, grasping with sudden venting passion the hand which held the letter, "so glad, little Renie, because this news rids me of all perplexity, and makes all things right between us."

What did he mean? She could only stare at him; while he, a bit freed from that first blissful thought that had so engrossed him, looked back, ah, as tenderly, but again surprisedly, at her.

"You have known all this, and you never suspected me?" he said. "But—how could you? It is a strange tale, little Renie. A few months ago I was in London, and decided to return home. My stateroom was engaged; I had written to Raymond when I would sail; but, almost at the last moment, the freak seized me not to go. A poor fellow I had long known was anxious to go over, and to him I proffered the passage, intrusting to him some important papers and my baggage, thinking to follow at my pleasure. Ten days after I read what you know. The facts moved me strangely. He had been taken sick a day out, and, dying in delirium, none had ever learned his name. There was naught in his belongings by which the truth could be traced; he was not unlike me in appearance. Moreover he was a friendless man; to no one his death would matter. It all flashed on me, and I was an unhappy man, little Renie. I had often wished I was dead, and I resolved to leave the matter as it was. I knew Raymond's troubles, and I determined to let him have my fortune and to live, where I did not care, somewhere away from him. I drifted out into this new country; I lived on—ah, the dull, dead life till that day I saw you, little Renie. Darling, the touch of your little hand brought back something more than life to me! And I have been loving you—loving you ever since that blessed moment, but with always the thought in my heart how I could come back to life, and do what was right by Raymond. But now! Poor Raymond! I am sorry for him, but, ah, my way is open. Darling—darling, do you care so much for this lost money, or can you do with me?"

She had listened in amazement, but his arms had closed around her; now the tender kisses were raining on her lips. What more for Renie Endicott? Shyly she looked up at him.

"With joy," she murmured, fondly.

The smile of other years beamed again on John Renniman's face. Life had paid the debt it owed him.

It was a strange tale to go back to Little Haven.

THE RECENT CYCLONE IN MINNESOTA.

ON the morning of August 21st Rochester was one of the most beautiful cities in Southern Minnesota, with fine wide streets, shaded with magnificent trees, containing many substantial business structures and dwellings, and a large number of costly houses, and populated by a well-to-do and intelligent class of citizens, numbering over 5,000. By evening of the same day it was desolate and in mourning. The day had been warm and beautiful until the middle of the afternoon, when rain fell heavily. Directly after six the clouds assumed the greenish appearance that is the forerunner of these terrible visitants, accompanied by a rumbling noise, and in a short time the wind rose, increasing in violence until the full force of the tornado struck the city a little before seven o'clock. In fifteen minutes all was over. By eight o'clock as calm and peaceful a starlit sky smiled above as ever shone down on desolation since the world began. When the tempest was over and people sallied forth to view its ravages, a terrible scene met the eye. About one hundred and twenty-five dwelling-houses had been entirely destroyed, and five hundred people rendered homeless, while many other houses were damaged to the extent of one half their value or more. The Court House was partially unroofed, and the dome carried off. The tower was swept from the high-school building. The Congregational Church lost its spire, while the Methodist Church was ruined. Depot, elevators, harvester works, railroad bridge, etc., were almost entirely destroyed. In many cases houses were so completely swept out of existence that it is difficult to determine where they stood. Thousands of the beautiful shade trees which had made Rochester famous were ruined. One spectator tells of having measured one oak-tree, about twenty inches in diameter, which was broken squarely off and the top blown away. The very grass was torn up and carried away in places, and the surface of the ground

looked as though a fearful flood had rolled over it, while the trees appeared as though scorched with fire.

Scattered about among the ruins were found twenty-nine dead bodies, while fifty people were injured so seriously as to require hospital attention, and some of them have since died. Reports from the country swell the entire death list to about forty, while houses, barns and crops are entirely destroyed over a large territory. The money loss reaches well into the hundreds of thousands, and scores of families were left in a condition to require assistance. Relief was speedily afforded by other cities and towns in the State, but it will be many a long year before "the Queen City of Minnesota," as Rochester used to be called, regains her old beauty and prosperity.

VIEWS ON THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

THE attention of the country is this week directed to a point in Western Montana, whither a distinguished company of statesmen, financiers, journalists and foreign noblemen has gone to celebrate the driving of the last spike on the Northern Pacific Railroad and the formal opening of a new transcontinental route. The point of junction is at Independence Gulch, Deer Lodge Valley, about fifty-six miles west of Helena, and it is here that the exercises will take place on September 8th. A golden spike will be driven by President Villard, and an oration will be delivered by William M. Evans.

The distinguished company will afterwards continue their journey across the continent by the new route, which is the longest railroad in the world, the main lines of its eastern and western divisions stretching over 2,500 miles of territory and crossing thirty degrees of longitude. The journey abounds in scenes of beauty and grandeur, some of which are illustrated on page 37.

The Rocky Mountain division begins at Helena, which is a place of 7,000 inhabitants and the capital of Montana. It is situated at the eastern foot of the main chain of the mountains, and is the commercial and financial centre of the territory. Helena is surrounded by mountains, rising one above the other, until the more distant are lost among the clouds, and the most beautiful scenery is visible in every direction.

About nineteen miles from Helena the main range of the Rocky Mountains is crossed by the railroad. Here there is in process of construction a tunnel, called the Muller Tunnel, which will be 3,850 feet in length and 5,547 feet above the level of the ocean, being over 2,500 feet lower than the highest elevation of the Union Pacific Railroad. This tunnel is not yet finished, and a steep grade track has been laid over the brow of the mountains, from which are obtained some magnificent views.

Further west the road passes by Pioneer City, once a famous mining camp, and which hopes for a revival of its old prosperity. Following still further West, the tourist reaches, soon after entering Washington Territory, Spokane Falls, where the Spokane River dashes down rocky ledges. The width of the river is nearly half a mile at this point, three great streams curving towards each other and pouring their floods into a common basin. Reunited, the waters foam and toss for a few hundred yards in whirling rapids, and then make another plunge into the ocean beyond, whence a cloud of mist rises. A peculiar confirmation of the rocks at one point in the descent is styled the Old Man of Spokane Falls, the features of a human countenance being roughly outlined on the ledge.

At last the traveler reaches Seattle, the terminus of a branch line built during the past summer. This is the largest city on Puget Sound, and is charmingly situated on and among high terraces, which rise steeply from the east shore of Elliot Bay. It has a population of 7,000, and is rapidly growing. Its well-sheltered harbor, entirely free from obstructions affords good anchorage, the water being deep enough for the largest vessels to lie alongside the wharves, and it is the principal port on Puget Sound for the fleet of large steamships in the Pacific Coast trade.

A REMARKABLE CAMP MEETING.

THE popular seaside resort, Ocean Grove, lying a few miles south of Long Branch, has for years been distinguished for the character and size of its camp meetings. These meetings usually extend over a fortnight, and are attended by clergymen and laymen from all parts of the country. Not infrequently the hotels and cottages overflow, and visitors find shelter under canvas; some persons, indeed, live in tents during the entire summer. The Grove is well supplied with buildings admirably adapted for camp meeting purposes, and the scenes which these present, when crowded with eager audiences, are altogether remarkable. This season's camp meeting, which closed on Thursday last, was exceptionally successful. The "greatest days" were Sunday and Monday, the 26th and 27th. On Sunday an audience of 6,000 or 7,000 persons were addressed by Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman; at the same time large meetings were held in the Tabernacle, which seats 1,000 persons, and in four other places where audiences aggregating 3,500 persons were present. In the afternoon the session of the Sabbath School was attended by over 3,000 persons, and in the evening there was a vesper service on the beach, in which 20,000 people participated. These beach meetings, which are peculiar to Ocean Grove, are particularly attractive. At six o'clock, just as the day declines, the multitude gather at the water's edge and sitting in groups, or standing in clusters, engage in singing familiar hymns, listening at intervals to brief addresses from favorite speakers. Everybody joins in the singing, and the volume of melody even drowns at times the roar of the surf. Our picture on page 40 illustrates one of the last of these striking and enjoyable beach meetings.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

A SAD disaster occurred on the North River, off New York city, on the afternoon of August 28th, when the steamer *Riverdale* burst her boiler and sunk in mid stream. The *Riverdale* made daily trips between this city and Haverstraw, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Yonkers, and other places up the river, and carried both freight and passengers. She had started from the Harrison Street pier, where about fifty people had boarded her, and was to take on most of her passengers at the foot of West Twenty-second Street. As she approached that point, the pier was seen to be occupied by another vessel and the *Riverdale* reduced her speed. The steamer was nearly opposite the foot of Twelfth Street, and was about 150 rods from the shore, when a dull, heavy sound, like the fall of a ponderous hammer, was heard, followed by the uprising of a dense cloud of smoke, steam, and flying splinters. The pilot-house and smoke-stack were thrown high in the air, and the vessel soon began to sink, disappearing from view within ten minutes. About one-half of the persons on board had distributed themselves upon the upper decks, fore and aft, while several women and children were in the after cabin. Many of them were blown into the air or thrown into the river by the shock, two being killed outright by the explosion, and a third drowned, while two others died within a few hours from their injuries. Fifteen more persons were injured, and the loss of life would have been much greater if a large fleet of tug-boats and row-boats

which was near by had not gone immediately to the rescue. The *Keweenaw* was an old boat, built about thirty-five years ago, and had twice changed her name. She met with an accident a year ago which would have been terribly fatal had she been laden with passengers. The drumhead of her sternmost blew off as she lay at her dock waiting for a load of Coney Island passengers, and the steam poured forth in volumes, sweeping away the upper deck. Experienced river men say that she has been unsafe for years, and the disaster has provoked a loud demand for a more effective inspection and government of the steamers which ply in our rivers.

PICTORIAL SPIRIT OF THE FOREIGN ILLUSTRATED PRESS.

The Horse "Damascus."

In a special stall of the royal stables at Monza stands Damascus, reputed to be the most elegant horse in the world. It was the prized steed of a wealthy American, John W. Garrett, but its reputation was world-wide. Humbert, inheriting his father's love of horses, heard of the equine marvel, and wished to purchase it; the sculptor Story had indeed declared to the King that Damascus was the only horse that a sculptor could take as a perfect model. Mr. Garrett would not sell; he had refused \$20,000 for his favorite; but, as King Humbert showed such a desire to obtain it, Mr. Garrett, in a princely manner, presented it to the Italian monarch. It was carried to Europe on the *Hirmania*, and reached the royal stables without any misadventure. Its fine eye lost none of its fire, and its tread has all its majesty. Damascus weighs 930 pounds; he is three years old, and springs from the Arab mare Eneus and the famous stallion Hamlet.

France and Tonquin.

The French have "pushed things" in Tonquin with a vigor which had scarcely been anticipated. Supplementing their operations at other points by the bombardment and capture of the forts and batteries at the mouth of the Hue River, they have practically become masters of the situation, the Emperor of Anam having, on the 25th of August, signed a treaty which provides for the complete recognition of the French protectorate over Anam and Tonquin, the definitive annexation of Dinhuan to Cochinchina, the permanent military occupation by the French of the forts on the Thuan and Vinh chua line, the immediate recall of the Anamite troops from Tonquin, and the garrison there to be placed on a peace footing, and the return of the Mandarin to their posts. France undertakes to expel the "Black Flags" from Tonquin, and thus insure the safety of trade. The treaty further stipulates that France shall have absolute control over the Anamite finances and customs, and that the French shall recognize Hiepma as the new King of Anam. The success of the French in Anam has rendered China more hostile to them, and Chinese troops continue to arrive on the Yun-Nan frontier. Our illustration shows the capture of Hai Duong by the French, who subsequently seized the village of Phubria.

Russian Naval Manoeuvres.

On July 15th, the Emperor, the Empress, and the members of the Russian Imperial family, witnessed the navy manoeuvres at Red Mountain. Over a dozen men-of-war took part in the sham attack of the shore fortress. There was a lively cannonade; several regiments of soldiers and Cossacks swam to the shore and repulsed the enemy. One brave captain of a man-of-war declared that "he could not surrender, but would explode his man-of-war." There was much noise and turmoil, yet everything went off peaceably, and nobody was hurt. His Majesty looked on the battle from his pavilion, and expressed himself highly satisfied.

The "Germania" Statue.

After a long journey by land and water, the colossal statue of Germania, designed to commemorate the German victory over France, has reached its destination in the Niederwald. The journey began at Worms, on the Rhine. The statue was loaded on a barge, which was towed up the Rhine as far as Ridesheim. Then it was transferred to a railway train, which carried it to the beginning of the Niederwald. Here it was put on a huge and strongly-built truck, drawn by twelve horses, which were placed twice four abreast and twice two abreast. This, the most difficult part of the journey, was begun on the night of the 6th-7th of July, and it was not till the afternoon of the 16th that the destination was reached. The occasion was a regular festival. The Emperor and Empress were present, and all the Rhine cities sent delegations. There were 128 wagons in the festival procession, and upwards of 20,000 of the Kriegervereine took part in the ceremonies. Festivals were held in Bingen, and Biedersheim and Wiesbaden gave a banquet to the Emperor. The head of the statue has now to be put in position, and the dedication festivities are fixed for September 28th. The statue will stand overlooking the Rhine. It is thirty-six feet high, and the sword held by the figure is twenty-two feet long. The statue weighs 70,000 pounds.

Market Scene—Weinheim.

The quaint old town of Weinheim, in Baden, has a population of about 7,000. It is inclosed by walls, and has throughout an air of genuine antiquity. The style of its buildings, the costumes of its population, and its business and social customs, all have the flavor and reflect the spirit of the ancient days. The city market-place is a principal point of interest to the visitor, who finds there a peculiarly realistic feature of the quiet, old-fashioned life of the populace.

The Earthquake in Ischia.

We give another picture illustrating the horrors of the recent earthquake at Casamicciola, on the Island of Ischia. The illustration shows one of the principal streets of the town after the disaster, with the soldiers vigorously at work excavating and removing the bodies of victims.

Old Roman Baths in England.

Perhaps the most remarkable relics of the occupation of Britain by the Romans, so far discovered, are the Roman baths at the town of Bath, which have been uncovered during the last four or five years. The most important discovery of all has been that of a large bath 81 feet in length, by 38 feet 10 inches in width, with steps complete on its four sides, floored with solid blocks of masonry, on which still remains the original coating of lead. This bath was supplied by the hot mineral water of the springs, and had a hatch or sluice of bronze for conveniently emptying it. The bath is in the centre of a large hall with a sloped floor, in length (it is anticipated) 110 feet, by an ascertained width of 68 feet 6 inches. The excavation of this great hall is now in progress, large buildings having been acquired and removed for that purpose. The hall consists of three aisles, the centre being the width of the bath, vaulted by a barrel vault. This vault sprang from an arcade of clustered pilasters, giving seven arches on either side. The pilasters, 2 feet in diameter, of solid block, stand on Attic bases and plain pedestals, the side aisles, or *adylae*, were arched and groined, with attached pilasters along the walls, and three recesses (*adylae* or *adylae*) 15 feet wide, on each side of the hall, two being semicircular, and the third and central square. In the centre bay of the northern arcade is a detached piece of sculpture, through which ran the water. Underneath the sculpture is a recess in the steps, marking the position of a large sarcophagus (now lost), into which the water was first poured, and so overflowed into the bath.

Old Testament Manuscripts.

A MR. SHAPIRO, of Jerusalem, a bookseller and dealer in antiquities, has just deposited in the British Museum fifteen slips of black sheepskin leather, on which are written, in characters similar to those on the celebrated Moabite Stone, portions of the Book of Deuteronomy, differing materially from the received version. The date of the slips is the ninth century before Christ, or sixteen centuries older than any authentic manuscript of any part of the Old Testament. Mr. Shapiro bought them from an Arab, and he asks for them \$5,000,000 from the British Museum. If genuine, the interest and importance of the discovery cannot be overrated; and, so far as variations in the sacred text are concerned, there is promise of one of the greatest controversies that scholars have ever entered upon. The Decalogue furnishes a good example for comparison with the received version. We quote from the Shapiro record:

"I am God, thy God, which liberated thee from the land of Egypt, from the house of bondage. Ye shall have no other Gods. Ye shall not make to yourselves any graven image nor any likeness that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the waters under the earth. Ye shall not bow down to them, nor serve them. "I am God, your God, sanctify. In six days I have made the heaven and the earth and all that there is therein and rested on the seventh day. Therefore, rest thou also, thou and thy cattle, and all that thou hast. "I am God, thy God. Honor thy Father and thy mother. "I am God, thy God. Thou shalt not kill the person of thy brother. "I am God, thy God. Thou shalt not commit adultery with the wife of thy neighbor. "I am God, thy God. Thou shalt not steal the property of thy brother. "I am God, thy God. Thou shalt not swear by my name falsely, for I visit the iniquity of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of those who take my name in vain. "I am God, thy God. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy brother. "I am God, thy God. Thou shalt not covet his wife, or his maid servant, or his maid servant, or anything that is his. "I am God, thy God. Thou shalt not hate thy brother in thy heart. "I am God, thy God. These ten words God spoke."

Dr. Ginsburg, the eminent Semitic scholar, to whom Mr. Shapiro has just given \$50 towards the production of his work on the Masorah, has deciphered the above, and is busy completing a translation, and determining, on behalf of the Museum, the genuineness of the fragments.

Curious Marriage Customs.

MR. CH. E. DE JUFALVY gives in the bulletin of the French Anthropological Society some curious facts respecting the marriage customs of Koulou, a region of the southern slopes of the Himalayas, and Ladak, high up on the mountains—the first account with periodical rains, fertile but small valleys and superb forests; the second a sterile land with poor soil. The state of affairs in each family in Koulou appears to depend upon the fortunes of its members. In one house four men, usually brothers, live with one woman, in another there may be three men with four wives, and yet another, one man with four wives. On the whole there is a scarcity of women, owing to the fact that infanticide of female infants is practiced in order to keep down the population, which otherwise would become too numerous for the limited extent of cultivable land. The matrimonial associations of Koulou live harmoniously; the children speak of an "elder father" and a "younger father," and when one of the husbands sees the foot-gear of one of his brothers outside the nuptial chamber he knows that he ought not to enter.

In Ladak the matrimonial arrangements are usually polyandrous; that is, each woman marries an entire family of brothers, and she also enjoys the prerogative of choosing a fifth or sixth husband according to her own tastes. Cases of polygamy and monogamy occasionally occur. In the south of Hindoostan exists a tribe of Turanian or Mongol origin, known as Nairs, whose marriage customs throw the superiority entirely into the hands of the female sex. In the Himalayan polyandrous countries before mentioned the men are either tillers of the soil, coolies or traders, and the woman directs the house, manages the children and guards the earnings of her husband, which fact gives her in some sort the higher standing, but among the Nairs the mother is always the head of the family, and her eldest daughter rules in her absence and administers the fortune of her brothers and of their sons. Inheritance proceeds in the collateral line; that is, the nephew inherits from his uncle; the proposed father can leave nothing to his children, has no recognized title, and is considered only as a friend or protector. A young girl is legally married at the age of ten, but the husband is sent away after the union is consummated, with a slight present to reimburse him for his trouble, and is forbidden to have any further relations with the girl, who from that time is free to live with any man or men that please her fancy, without scandal, so long as she does not descend too low in her choice or choose those who are physically defective. The woman owns the land and leaves it to her eldest daughter, the brothers cultivate it for the benefit of the community, and men who have no sister or nephew are adopted as brothers by a woman who is not related to them.

The Musquito Fleet.

AUSTRALASIA AND New Zealand are making energetic efforts to provide for the naval and military defense of their shores. With the aid of batteries, mounted with modern artillery and torpedoes, they have already rendered the approaches to their chief ports safe against surprise; their land forces are in process of reorganization, and their navies are being strengthened by the addition of a small fleet of powerful gun and torpedo boats. The gunboats are being constructed at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Victoria has ordered two gunboats, Queensland two and South Australia one. South Australia has also ordered a vessel named the *Protector*, which is more of a cruiser than a gunboat. In length she will be 185 feet, in beam 30 feet, with a displacement of 900 tons, and a speed of fourteen knots. With an eight-inch gun in her bows, four broadside six-inch guns, and a similar gun in the stern, and five machine guns, she will be for her size an unusually heavily armed vessel. A firm is constructing at Chiswick for Victoria three torpedo-boats, for New Zealand four, for Queensland two, and for Tasmania one.

Death-roll of the Week.

AUGUST 25TH.—At Elizabeth City, N. C., Walter F. Pool, member of Congress-elect, aged 32. August 26th.—At Greenville, S. C., Williams Middleton, a prominent citizen. August 27th.—At Lancaster, O., John Reber, a well-known horseman; at Dubuque, Ia., General John Hodgdon, ex-Mayor, aged 83. August 28th.—At Baltimore, Md., J. G. Proud, a prominent insurance man, aged 69. August 30th.—At Clifton, N. Y., John H. M. Hedley, a New York lawyer, aged 62; at East Buffalo, N. Y., John Nice, a prominent Republican politician; at Washington, D. C., George F. Moore, ex-Chief Justice of Texas, aged 61; at Pass Christian, Miss., Dr. William F. Berthold, a leading physician of New Orleans.

THE ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Experiments are to be made at the physical laboratory of Johns Hopkins University with a view to establishing an international unit of electrical resistance. The results will be communicated to the international commission of electricians meeting in Paris.

From time to time there are found in Switzerland curiously-shaped flat stones covered with lines, dots and curves. Herr Rodiger has recently conjectured that they are rude charts of the country, made by the prehistoric inhabitants, possibly the lake-dwellers. He has a collection of these stones, which together, he says, make a map of an entire canton.

What they call a "frontal electric photophore" for medical use has been produced by MM. Helot and Trouve, and described before the French Academy. Essentially it is an incandescent lamp, which is supplied by a bi-chromate battery, and fitted with a reflector and convergent lens. As the name implies, the instrument when put into practice is applied to the forehead.

M. Yagu, of the Russian Physical Society, while making experiments with a new parachute hydrometer on the Neva, came to the unexpected result that the velocity of the current in this river is only half the rate in winter that it is during the summer. It is supposed that this retardation depends upon accumulations of ice at the outflow of the Neva from Lake Ladoga, which a cumulations diminish the section of the channel.

F. M. Raoult has studied the reduction to freezing point of a liquid caused by the solution in it of a solid substance. He concludes that a molecule of any compound dissolved in 100 molecules of any liquid of a different nature lowers the freezing-point of the liquid by a nearly constant amount (about 0° 62). This law, he asserts, is general if it is admitted that physical molecules may be composed of two, and in some few cases of three chemical molecules.

Next Spring an International Congress of Ornithologists will be held in Vienna, under the patronage of the Crown Prince Rudolf. One of the objects of the meeting is to secure such legislation among the nations as will protect the songsters of the grove and the destroyers of pestiferous vermin. There is a degree of earnestness in the movement. The Austrian Government is to send out free invitations to almost every foreign Government, and grant its representatives a free passage.

By Means of a succession of chemical transformations there has been obtained from coal tar by Professor Fischer, of Munich, a white crystalline powder which produces effects on the human frame similar to those resulting from treatment with quinine. The discoverer has named the new substance "kairin." It will scarcely take the place of quinine in practical pharmacy unless the method of manufacture is cheapened. At present it costs about \$40 to make a pound of kairin.

Wauschaff, of Berlin, has lately made a piece of apparatus for registering earth currents. It consists of a very delicate galvanometer inclosed in a case with a clockwork arrangement for moving a photographic plate steadily downwards. A fine ray of light is reflected on the galvanometer mirror by a total reflection prism and is focused on the photographic plate. The speed of the movement of the plate is 80 mm. per hour, thus allowing variations from minute to minute to be observed.

M. Dumas, the venerable scientist, lately read a paper before the Academy of Sciences, Paris, on the historical importance of the discovery by Nicolas Leblanc of the method of extracting soda from sea-water in commerce at quinquies. Dumas did not hesitate to institute a comparison between this achievement of Leblanc's and that attained by Watt in the construction of the steam-engine. To soda manufacture can be traced the vast development of many chemical industries during the past hundred years.

There has been a striking example of man's ingenuity in England. Several years ago salt deposits were found near Middleborough at a depth of 1,200 feet, but all efforts to make it an industrial success failed until recently, when wells were sunk, and in them two tubes are placed, one within the other, so that a circular space is left between them. Into the circular space water is poured, which dissolves the salt, and the brine thus formed and subsequently pumped out yields, when evaporated, tons of salt a week.

M. Tazani insists that the chemical composition of steel rails has only a secondary influence upon their resistance; that everything depends upon the temperature at which the rails are finished in the rolling mill. At the bright red heat the particles of the metal have sufficient liberty of movement to allow of their grouping themselves into the crystalline form, which is not the case at lower temperatures, and that therefore, if bright-red iron be submitted to forging and rolling before it has cooled down it will have no opportunity of crystallizing.

An interesting Correspondence has been going on in the London papers regarding the safest thing to be done as a protection from lightning. Colonel Parrell, late of the Royal Engineers, says he has studied the subject for years, and has analyzed six or seven hundred lightning accidents. He gives seven rules for safety during lightning, and they amount to this: that when people are caught in a storm of lightning outside they should avoid all shelter. The safest thing to be done is to lie down flat on the wet ground till the cloud be past, which means, of course, a very effectual drenching.

Some of the French medical journals have recently been discussing the relation of the teeth to the brain, and their conclusions are of importance to all brain-workers. It seems to have been clearly established that excessive and prolonged mental labor causes the teeth to decay by consuming the phosphates which would otherwise nourish the dental structures, and Dr. Champaniere therefore recommends that parents and guardians should pay close attention to the condition of the teeth of those under their care, and should, when any signs of premature decay are noticed, give their charges a holiday.

In a Paper read before the London Geologists' Association, Mr. W. F. Stanley attributed the rising and falling of the land surface of the globe chiefly to the pressure of snow and ice at the poles. It is supposed that the glacial accumulation has now reached a great thickness at the South Pole, and it is Mr. Stanley's opinion that the weight of the vast mass upon the crust of the earth causes the extensive submergence of the southern hemisphere which now exists. He shows that Dr. Croft's theory that the earth's centre is shifted by the unequal polar accumulations is somewhat inconsistent with facts which have been observed.

Mr. F. Varley has devised a new form of electric lamp in which he uses fine filaments in a rope-like bundle as the poles of the arc. It is said that the space between the two points is so heavily charged with incandescent carbonaceous matter that the resistance is considerably reduced, and the "light" is of much greater area, for the luminosity comes from the arc itself, and not so much from the carbons, which no longer present the cup and cone formation, although possibly the filaments individually preserve the distinctive shape. One advantage is that the carbons are flexible, can be wound on a reel, and be payed out by means of clockwork. The carbons are made of pieces of rope soaked in paraffin or ozokerite, and carbonized in a crucible kept constantly filled with a hydrocarbon atmosphere.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

—THE crops of wheat and other cereals in Russia will be good.

—THE Cincinnati Board of Health is composed of five saloon-keepers and one doctor.

—A CORNWALL embassy, composed of men of high rank, have been appointed to live in Washington.

—A RUSHVILLE (Ind.) farmer was stung to death the other day by honey bees. His team was also killed.

—DURING the past fiscal year 91,000 applications for pensions were disposed of by the Pension Bureau.

—THE Austrian railway administration has decided to employ women as road-guards on the same terms as men.

—THE Swiss railroad companies now cover a portion of their carriages with a phosphorescent preparation, which makes them visible at night.

—AN American lady, well known in society at Paris, recently made a sensation by appearing at a ball of a foreign count in a costume of white kid, fitting like a glove.

—NEW ORLEANS has had a very healthy Summer. The number of deaths for the last week of August was only 116, which was the lowest weekly death-rate of the year.

—THE Duke of Richmond has issued an order to his tenants prohibiting all w-dows renting any part of his estates from marrying without first obtaining his consent, under penalty of forfeiting the holdings.

—A LARGE steamer on the Volga, carrying 680,000 pounds of naphtha, was struck by lightning a few weeks ago. The boat took fire and burned a whole day and night. Several men on board lost their lives.

—THERE are now 48,049 post-offices in the United States, of which number 2,176 are free agent offices, and 6,373 money-order offices. Since the year 1876 the number of post-offices has been increased forty per cent.

—A REMARKABLE railroad accident occurred on the Texas and St. Louis Railroad last week; an entire passenger train jumped the track and landed upside down at the bottom of the embankment, without killing or fatally injuring a single person.

MR. CYRUS W. FIELD is sinking an artesian well, to be 1,200 feet deep, under his new building, No. 1 Broadway, New York. It will cost \$15,000, but will more than pay for itself in a saving of water rents. It is expected to flow fifty gallons of water a minute all the year long.

—QUEEN VICTORIA has offered a reward of £500 and a pardon to the thieves for the return of jewels valued at £25,000 recently stolen from Lady Trevor's jewels. This conduct on the part of Her Majesty is severely criticised as a royal encouragement to the compounding of felonies.

—HE SING, who keeps a boarding-house for Chinamen in New York city, recently applied in the Superior Court for his papers of naturalization. As he had taken out his first papers in 1880 he did not come under the operation of the Act of Congress passed in 1882, and his application was granted.

—A STRANGE case of suicide occurred in London the other day. Lady Paget, a maid put an end to her life for no other apparent cause than that she had broken a common teacup. The supposition is that she imagined the article to be one of rarity and value, and could not bear to face her mistress's displeasure after having destroyed it.

—THE French steamer *St. Germain*, bound for New York, came into collision with the steamer *Woodburn*, off the Eddystone Light in the English Channel, on August 26th. The latter vessel sank and eighteen of her crew were drowned. Five lives were also lost on the same day by the sinking of a steamer off the coast of France in consequence of a collision.

—A SKULL has been unearthed on the Bennington (Vt.) battlefield with the track of the bullet which passed through it still discernible. Further investigation disclosed, at a distance of sixteen inches from the surface of the ground, two human skeletons in one grave, lying in opposit directions. From their large stature they are believed to be those of American soldiers.

—A COLORED State convention was held at Little Rock, Ark., last week, which appointed delegates to the approaching National Colored Convention at Louisville, and elected a Central Committee to look after the interests of the colored people in Arkansas. Among the resolutions was one reciting that no white murderer of a negro was ever hanged in the State.

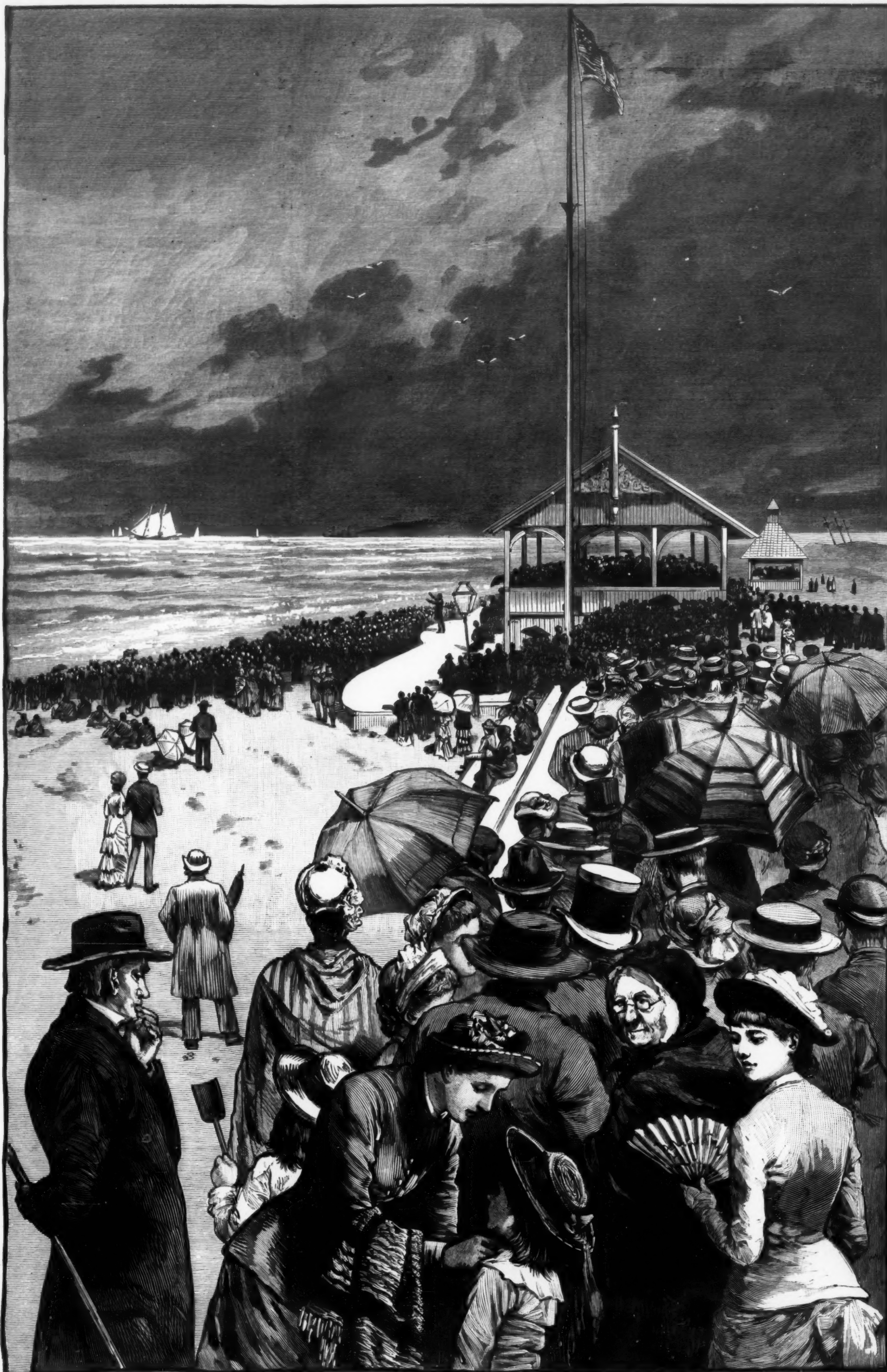
—CARPENTER GROSS, who was recently killed by a train in Illinois, belonged to a family singularly unfortunate in unnatural death. His oldest brother froze to death in Napoleon's retreat from Moscow in 1812, one was drowned in the Rhine, one was gored to death by a bull, one dropped dead in a graveyard while attending the funeral of a neighbor, and a sister was run over by horses and killed.

—THE Hungarian wheat crop is estimated at a full average and the Austrian crop at fifteen per cent. below the average. The amount of wheat available for export is estimated at 5,500,000 metric centals, and the amount of barley at 3,000,000 metric centals. It is expected that no rye or oats will be available for export. The International Corn and Seed Market has been opened in Vienna.

—PHYSICIANS in Berlin have been giving a good deal of attention to the defects of vision among school children. Thousands of children have been examined. Many changes and improvements have been made in the arrangements of schoolhouses, class rooms, etc. Of late years an aurist has been examining the ears of the children, and has discovered 1,393 cases of ear disease among 5,905 children.

—THE City of New York has been exceptionally healthy during the past Summer. During June, 1892, the total number of deaths in the city was 2,880; during June of this year, 2,704. During July, 1892, it was 4,498; during July, 1893, 4,050. During four weeks of August, 1892, the number was 3,222; during four weeks of the past month, 2,739. The totals are, respectively, 10,600 and 9,493, showing an average decrease this Summer as compared with last of about 100 deaths a week.

—THE following are the totals for the population of the great cities of Europe: London, 3,832,440 inhabitants; Paris, 2,225,910; Berlin, 1,222,500; Vienna, 1,103,110; St. Petersburg, 876,570; Moscow, 611,970; Constantinople, 600,000; Glasgow, 565,940; Liverpool, 552,430; Naples, 493,110; Hamburg, 410,120; Birmingham, 400,760; Lyons, 372,890; Madrid, 367,280; Buda Pesth, 360,580; Marseilles, 357,520; Manchester, 341,510; Warsaw, 339,340; Milan, 321,840; Amsterdam, 317,010; Dublin, 314,660; Leeds, 309,130; Rome, 300,476; Sheffield, 284,410; Breslau, 272,910; Turin, 252,830.



NEW JERSEY.—THE RECENT CAMP MEETING AT OCEAN GROVE—AN EVENING SERVICE ON THE BEACH.
FROM A SKETCH BY C. BUNNELL.—SEE PAGE 38.



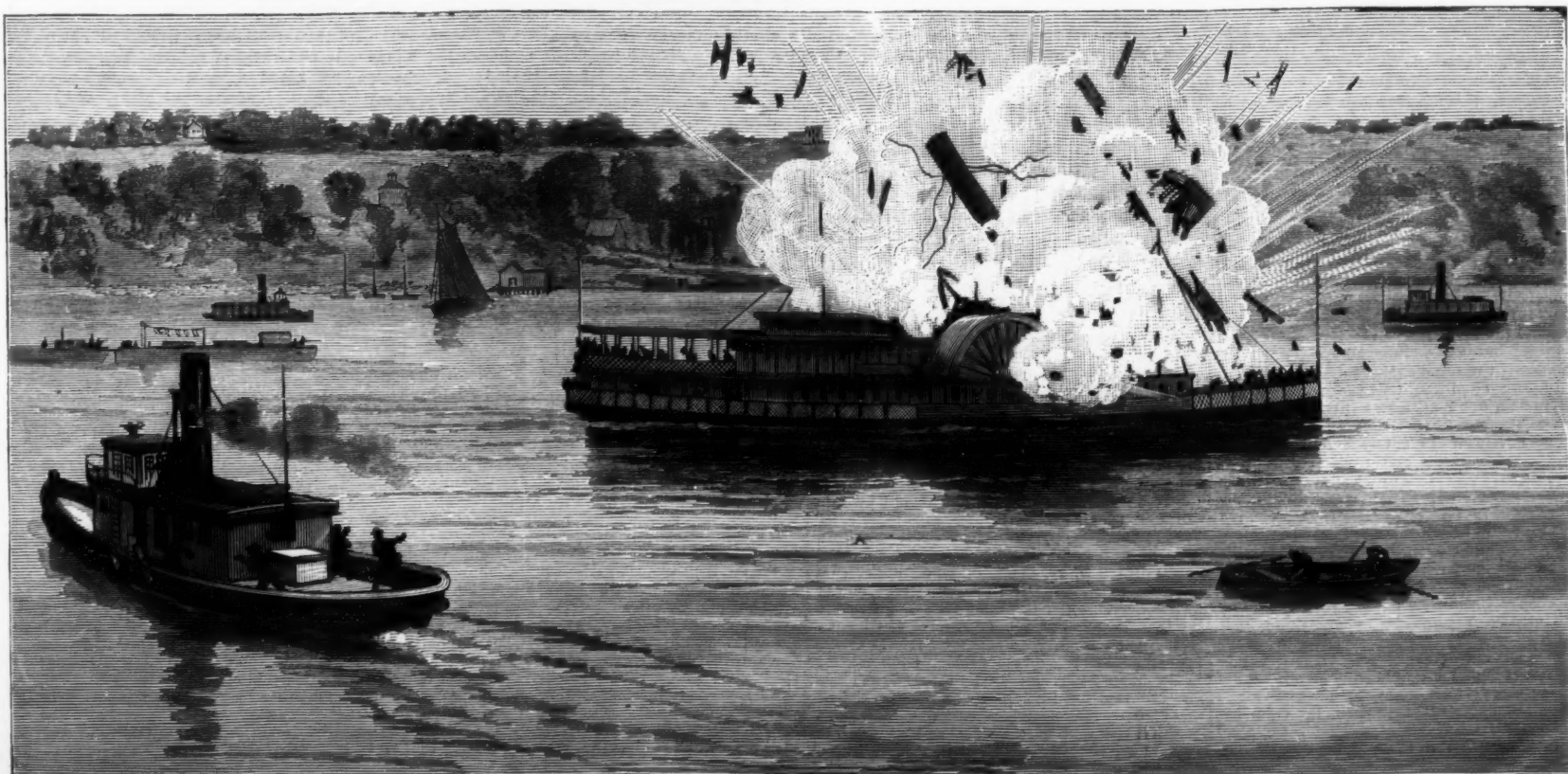
WRECK OF A GRAIN ELEVATOR.



AMONG THE RUINS.

MINNESOTA.—SCENES IN THE CITY OF ROCHESTER AFTER THE TORNADO OF AUGUST 21st.

FROM A PHOTO. BY ELMER & TENNEY.—SEE PAGE 38.



NEW YORK CITY.—THE STEAMBOAT "RIVERDALE" BLOWN UP IN THE HUDSON, AUGUST 28th — RESCUING THE PASSENGERS.

FROM A SKETCH BY A STAFF ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 38.

HAND AND RING.

(Copyright.)

By ANNA KATHARINE GREEN,

AUTHOR OF "THE LEAVENWORTH CASE," "THE SWORD OF DAMOCLES," "THE DEFENSE OF THE BRIDE," ETC., ETC.

BOOK III.

THE SCALES OF JUSTICE.

CHAPTER XXXV.—(CONTINUED).

IT was so. After a short and violent conflict with the almost overwhelming emotions that had crushed upon him with the words and actions of Imogene, the great lawyer had summoned up sufficient control over himself to reassume the duties of his position, and face once more the expectant crowd and the startled if not thoroughly benumbed jury.

His first words had the well-known ring, and like a puff of cool air through a heated atmosphere, at once restored the court-room to its usual condition of formality and restraint.

"This is not evidence, but the raving of frenzy," he said, in impassioned tones. "The witness has been tortured by the demands of the prosecution, till she is no longer responsible for her words." And turning towards the District attorney, who at the first sound of his adversary's voice had roused himself from the stupor into which he had been thrown by the fearful and unexpected turn which Imogene's confession had taken, he continued: "If my learned friend is not lost to all feelings of humanity he will withdraw from the stand a witness laboring under a mental aberration of so serious a nature."

Mr. Ferris was an irritable man, but he was touched with sympathy for his friend, reeling under so heavy a blow. He, therefore, forbore to notice this taunt save by a low bow, but turned at once to the judge.

"Your honor," said he, "I desire to be understood by the court, that the statement which has just been made in your hearing by this witness is as much of a surprise to me as to any one in this court-room. The fact which I proposed to elicit from her testimony was of an entirely different nature. In the conversation which we held last night—"

But Mr. Orcutt, vacillating between his powerful concern for Imogene and his duty to his client, would not allow the other to proceed.

"I object," said he, "to any attempt at influencing the jury by the statement of any conversation which may have passed between the District attorney and the witness. From its effect we may judge something of its nature, but with its details we have nothing to do." And raising his voice till it filled the room like a clarion, Mr. Orcutt said: "The moment is too serious for wrangling. A spectacle the most terrible that can be presented to the eyes of man is before you. A young, beautiful and hitherto honored woman, caught in the jaws of a cruel fate and urged on by the emotions of her sex, which turn ever towards self-sacrifice, has in a moment of mistaken zeal or frantic terror allowed herself to utter words which sound like a criminal confession. May it please your honor and gentlemen of the jury, this is an act to awaken compassion in the breast of every true man. Neither my client nor myself can regard it in any other light. Though his case were ten times more critical than it is, and condemnation awaiting him at your hands instead of a triumphant acquittal, he is not the man I believe him, if he would consent to accept a deliverance founded upon utterances so manifestly frenzied and devoid of truth. I, therefore, repeat the objection I have before urged. I ask your honor now to strike out all this testimony as irrelevant in rebuttal, and I beg my learned friend to close an examination as unprofitable to his own cause as to mine."

"I agree with my friend," returned Mr. Ferris, "that the moment is one unfit for controversy. If it please the Court, therefore, I will withdraw the witness, though by so doing I am forced to yield all hope of eliciting the important fact I had relied upon to rebut the defense."

And, obedient to the bow of acquiescence he received from the judge, the District attorney turned to Miss Dare and considerably requested her to leave the stand.

But she, roused by the sound of her name, perhaps, looked up, and, meeting the eye of the judge, said:

"Pardon me, your honor, but I do not desire to leave the stand till I have made clear to all who hear me that it is I, not the prisoner, who am responsible for Mrs. Clemmens's death. The agony which I have been forced to undergo in giving testimony against him has earned me the right to say the words that will prove his innocence and my own guilt."

"But," said the judge, "we do not consider you in any condition to give testimony in court to-day, even against yourself. If what you say is true, you shall have ample opportunities hereafter to confirm and establish your statements, for you must know, Miss Dare, that no confession of this nature will be considered sufficient without testimony corroborative of its truth."

"But, your honor, she returned, with a dreadful calmness, 'I have corroborative testimony.' And, amid the startled looks of all present, she raised her hand and pointed with steady forefinger at the astounded and by no means gratified Hickory. "Let that man be recalled," she cried, "and asked to repeat the conversation he had with a young servant girl called Roxana, in Professor Darling's observatory some ten weeks ago."

The suddenness of her action, the calm assurance with which it was made, together with the intention it evinced of summoning actual evidence to sustain her fearful confession, almost took away the breath of the

assembled multitude. Even Mr. Orcutt seemed shaken by it, and stood looking from the outstretched hand of this woman he so adored to the abashed countenance of the rough detective, with a wonder that for the first time betrayed the presence of alarm. Indeed, to him as to others, the moment was fuller of horror than when she made her first self-accusation, for what at that time partook of the vagueness of a dream seemed to be acquiring the substance of an awful reality.

Imogene alone remained unmoved. Still, with her eyes fixed on Hickory, she continued: "He has not told you all he knows about this matter any more than I. If my word needs corroboration, look to him."

And taking advantage of the sensation which this last appeal occasioned, she waited where she was for the judge to speak with all the calmness of one who has nothing more to fear or hope for in this world.

But the judge sat aghast at this spectacle of youth and beauty insisting upon its own guilt; and neither Mr. Ferris nor Mr. Orcutt having words for this emergency, a silence deep as the feeling which had been aroused gradually settled over the whole court. It was fast becoming oppressive, when suddenly a voice, low but firm and endowed with a strange power to awake and hold the attention, was heard speaking in that quarter of the room whence Mr. Orcutt's commanding tones had so often issued. It was an unknown voice, and for a minute a doubt seemed to rest upon the assembled crowd as to whom it belonged.

But the change that had come into Imogene's face, as well as the character of the words that were uttered, soon convinced them it was the prisoner himself. With a start, every one turned in the direction of the dock. The sight that met their eyes seemed a fit culmination of the fearful scene they had just passed through. Erect, noble, as commanding in appearance and address as the woman who still held her place on the witness-stand, Craik Mansell faced the judge and jury with a quiet, resolute but courteous assurance that seemed at once to rob him of the character of a criminal and set him on a par with the able and honorable men by whom he was surrounded. Yet his words were not those of a belied man, nor was his plea one of innocence.

"I ask pardon," he was saying, "for addressing the Court directly: first of all, the pardon of my counsel, whose ability has never been so conspicuous as in this case, and whose just resentment, if he were less magnanimous and noble, I feel I am now about to incur."

Mr. Orcutt turned to him a look of surprise and severity, but the prisoner saw nothing but the face of the judge, and continued:

"I would have remained silent if the disposition which your honor and the District attorney proposed to make of this last testimony were not in danger of reconsideration from the appeal which the witness has just made. I believe, with you, that her testimony should be disregarded. I intend, if I have the power, that it shall be disregarded."

The judge held up his hand as if to warn the prisoner, and was about to speak.

"I entreat that I may be heard," said Mansell, with the utmost calmness. "I beg the Court not to imagine that I am about to imitate the witness in any sudden or ill considered attempt at a confession. All I intend is that her self-accusation shall not derive strength or importance from any doubts of my guilt which may spring from the defense which has been interposed in my behalf."

Mr. Orcutt, who, from the moment the prisoner began to speak, had given evidences of a great indecision as to whether he should allow his client to continue or not, started at these words, so unmistakably pointing towards a demolition of his whole case, and hurriedly rose. But a glance at Imogene seemed to awaken a new train of thought, and he as hurriedly receded himself.

The prisoner, seeing by this he had nothing to fear from his counsel's interference, and meeting with no rebuke from the judge, went calmly on:

"Yesterday I felt differently in regard to this matter. If I could be saved from my fate by a defense, seemingly so impregnable, I was willing to be so saved; but to-day I would be a coward and a disgrace to my sex if, in face of the generous action of this woman, I allowed a falsehood, of whatever description, to place her in peril, or to stand between me and the doom that probably awaits me. Sir," he continued, turning for the first time to Mr. Orcutt, but with a gesture of profound respect, "you had been told that the path from Mrs. Clemmens's house to the bridge, and so on to Monteith Quarry Station, could not be traversed in ninety minutes, and you believed it. You were not wrong. It cannot be gone over in that time. I but now say to your honor and to the jury that the distance from my aunt's house to the Quarry Station can be made in that number of minutes, if a way can be found to cross the river without going around by the bridge. I know," he proceeded, as a torrent of muttered exclamations rose on his ear, foremost among which was that of the much-discomfited Hickory, "that to many of you, to all of you, perhaps, all means for doing this seem to be lacking to the chance wayfarer; but if there were a lumberman here, he would tell you that the logs which are frequently floated down this stream to the station afford an easy means of passage to one accustomed to ride them as I have been when a lad during the year I spent in the Maine woods. At all events, it was upon a log that happened to be lodged against the banks, and which I pushed out into the stream by means of the 'pivy,' or long-spiked pole, which I found lying in the grass at its side, that I crossed the river on that fatal day; and if the detective who has already made such an effort to controvert the defense will risk an attempt at this expedient for cutting short his route, I have no doubt he will be able to show you that a man can pass from Mrs. Clemmens's house to the

station at Monteith Quarry, not only in ninety minutes, but in less, if the exigencies of the case seem to demand it. I did it."

And without a glance at Imogene, but with an air almost lofty in its pride and manly assertion, the prisoner sank back into his seat and resumed once more his quiet and unshaken demeanor.

This last change in the kaleidoscope of events, that had been shifting before their eyes for the last half hour, was too much for the continued equanimity of a crowd already worked up into a state of feverish excitement.

It had become apparent that by stripping away his defense, Mansell left himself naked to the law. In this excitement of the jury, consequent upon the self-accusation of Imogene, the prisoner's admission might prove directly fatal to him. He was on trial for this crime, public justice demanded blood for blood, and public excitement clamored for a victim. It was dangerous to toy with a feeling but one degree removed from the sentiment of a mob. The jury might not stop to sympathize with the self-abnegation of these two persons, willing to die for each other. They might say: "The way is clear as to the prisoner at least; he has confessed his defense is false, the guilty interpose false defenses; we are acquit before God and men if we convict him out of his own mouth."

The crowd in the court-room was saying all this and more, each man to his neighbor. A clamor of voices next to impossible to suppress rose over the whole room, and not even the efforts of the officers of the court, exerted to their full power in the maintenance of order, could have hushed the storm had not the spectators become mute with expectation at seeing Mr. Ferris and Mr. Orcutt, summoned by a sign from the judge, advance to the front of the bench and engage in an earnest conference with the Court. A few minutes afterwards the judge turned to the jury and announced that the disclosures of the morning demanded a careful consideration by the prosecution, that an adjournment was undoubtedly indispensable, and that the jury should refrain from any discussion of the case, even among themselves, until it was finally given them under the charge of the Court. The jury expressed their concurrence by an almost unanimous gesture of assent, and the crier proclaimed an adjournment until the next day at ten o'clock.

Imogene, still sitting in the witness's chair, saw the prisoner led forth by the jailer without being able to gather, in the whirl of the moment, any indication that her dreadful sacrifice—for she had made wreck of her life in the eyes of the world whether her confession were true or not—had accomplished anything save to drive the man she loved to the verge of that doom from which she had sought to deliver him.

CHAPTER XXXVI.—PRO AND CON.

Hamlet. Do you see yonder cloud, that's almost in shape of a camel?

Polonius. By the mass, and 'tis a camel, indeed.

Hamlet. Methinks it is like a weasel.

Polonius. It is backed like a weasel. —*Hamlet.*

THAT afternoon saw Mr. Ferris and the two detectives in close consultation. The excitement of the morning had somewhat abated, and they were able calmly to review its extraordinary incidents. Hickory was, as usual, the first to speak.

"Well," exclaimed he, "it beats the Dutch, or, what is more to the point, it beats me. Two applicants contesting for the honor of having slain the Widow Clemmens, and one of these as handsome a woman as you could meet in a Summer's day."

"But," hurriedly interposed Byrd, with an anxious glance at Mr. Ferris, "you don't give any credit to her story now, even if you did before the prisoner spoke? You know she did not commit the crime herself, whatever she may choose to declare in her anxiety to shield the prisoner."

"I know! That's a good deal to say of me in my present condition. My opinion is that I know nothing; that I have received such a stunner that the chances are I couldn't be trusted to get my own name right. What a pair they are, and what a situation they have made for themselves! I wish, for my part, that they were both innocent."

"One of them is," quoth Byrd. "I hope, sir," he proceeded, glancing at the District attorney, "that you have no doubts as to which that one is?"

But Mr. Ferris instead of answering, turned to Hickory and said:

"Miss Dare, in summoning you to confirm her statement, relied, I suppose, upon the fact of your having been told by Professor Darling's servant-maid that she—that is, Miss Dare—was gone from the observatory when the girl came for her on the morning of the murder?"

"Yes, sir."

"A strong, corroborative fact, if true?"

"Yes, sir."

"But is it true? In the explanation which Miss Dare gave me last night of this affair, she uttered statements essentially different from those she made in court to-day. She then told me she was in the observatory when the girl came for her. That she was looking through a telescope which was behind a high rack filled with charts; and that—why do you start?"

"I didn't start," protested Hickory.

"I beg your pardon," returned Mr. Ferris. "Well, then if I did make such a fool of myself, it was because so far her story is plausible enough. She was in that very position when I visited the observatory, you remember, and she was so effectually concealed I didn't see her or know she was there, till I looked behind the rack."

"Very good!" interjected Mr. Ferris. "And that," he resumed, "she did not answer the girl or make known her presence, because at the moment she appeared, she was deeply interested in watching something that was going on in the town."

"In the town?" repeated Byrd.

"Yes; the telescope was lowered so as to command a view of the town, and she had taken advantage of its position (as she assured me last night) to consult the church clock."

"The church clock!" echoed Byrd once more. "And what time did she say it was?" breathlessly cried both detectives.

"Five minutes to twelve."

"Great heaven!" ejaculated Byrd. "And what was it she saw going on in the town at that especial time?"

"I will tell you," returned the District attorney, impressively. "She said—and I believed her last night and so recalled her to the stand this morning—that she saw Craik Mansell fleeing towards the swamp from Mrs. Clemmens's dining-room door."

"Good George!"

"That was what she told me last night. To-day she comes into court with this fearful and contradictory story of herself being the assailant and sole cause of Mrs. Clemmens's death."

"But all that is frenzy," protested Byrd. "She probably saw from your manner that the prisoner was lost if she gave this fact to the court, and her mind became disordered. She evidently cherishes an intense feeling for this Mansell, and her position certainly is a heart-rending one."

"True," assented the District attorney. "Still—"

"Is it possible?" Byrd interrupted, with feeling, as Mr. Ferris hesitated, "that you doubt her innocence? After the acknowledgments made by the prisoner, too?"

Rising from his seat, Mr. Ferris began slowly to pace the floor.

"I should like each of you," he said, without answering the appeal of Byrd, "to tell me why I should credit what she told me in conversation last night rather than what she uttered upon oath in the court-room to-day?"

"Let me speak first," rejoined Byrd, glancing at Hickory. And, rising also, he took his stand against the mantel-shelf where he could partially hide his face from those he addressed. "Sir," he proceeded, after a moment, "both Hickory and myself know Miss Dare to be innocent of this murder. A circumstance which we have hitherto kept secret, but which the exigencies of the case now call upon us to make known, have revealed to us in a way that is unmistakable, the true feelings of this woman and her fixed belief that Craik Mansell, and he alone, is the person who perpetrated this crime. Hickory, tell Mr. Ferris of the deception you practiced upon Miss Dare on the day of the thunder storm."

The surprised, but secretly gratified, detective at once complied. He saw no reason for keeping quiet about that day's work. He told how, by means of a letter purposing to come from Mansell, he had decoyed Imogene to an interview in the hut, where, under the supposition she was addressing her lover, she had betrayed her conviction of his guilt, and advised him to confess it.

Mr. Ferris listened with surprise and great interest.

"That seems to settle the question," he said. But it was now Hickory's turn to shake his head.

"I don't know," he remonstrated. "I have sometimes wondered if she didn't see through the trick and revenge herself accordingly."

"Hickory!" Byrd exclaimed.

"More unaccountable things have happened," protested the imperturbable detective.

"You did not see her face as I did," Horace declared, "or you would not hold to that idea for a moment."

But Mr. Ferris looked as if he did not know what to think, and seeing it, Mr. Byrd assumed his most earnest aspect.

"Sir," said he, "let us run over this matter from the beginning. Starting with the supposition that the explanation she gave you last night was the true one, let us see if the whole affair does not hang together in a way to satisfy us all as to where the real guilt lies. To begin, then, with the meeting in the woods—"

"Wait," interrupted Hickory; "there is going to be an argument here; so suppose you give your summary of events from the lady's standpoint, as that seems to be the one which interests you most."

"I was about to do so," Horace assured him, heedless of the rough fellow's good-natured taunt. "To make my point, it is absolutely necessary for us to transfer ourselves into her position and view matters as they gradually unfolded themselves before her eyes. First, then, as I have before suggested, let us consider the interview held by this man and woman in the woods. Miss Dare, as we must remember, was not engaged to Mr. Mansell; she only loved him. Their engagement, to say nothing of their marriage, depended upon his success in life—a success that to them seemed to hang solely upon the decision of Mrs. Clemmens concerning the small capital he desired her to advance him. But in the interview which Mansell had held with his aunt previous to the meeting between the lovers, Mrs. Clemmens had refused to loan him this money, and Miss Dare, whose feelings were endeavoring to follow, found herself beset by the entreaties of a man who, having failed in his plans for future fortune, feared the loss of her love as well. What was the natural consequence? Rebellion against the widow's decision, of course—a rebellion which she showed by the violent gesture which she made—and then a determination to struggle for her happiness as was evinced when, with most unhappy ambiguity of expression, she begged him to wait till the next day before pressing his ring upon her acceptance, because, as she said, 'A night has been known to change the whole current of a person's affairs.'"

"To her, engrossed with the one idea of making a personal effort on the morrow to alter Mrs. Clemmens's mind on the money question, these words would seem innocent

enough. But the look with which he received them, and the strange pause that followed, doubtless, impressed her, and prepared the way for the interest she manifested when, upon looking through the telescope the next day, she saw him flying in that extraordinary way from his aunt's cottage towards the woods. Not that she then thought of his having committed a crime. As I trace her mental experience, she did not come to that dreadful conclusion till it was forced upon her. I do not know, and so cannot say how she first heard of the murder—

"She was told of it on the street corner," interpolated Mr. Ferris.

"Ah, well, then, fresh from this vision of her lover, hasting from his aunt's door to hide himself in the woods beyond, she came into town and was greeted by the announcement that Mrs. Clemmens had just been assaulted in her own house by a murderous tramp. I know this was the way in which the news was told her, from the expression of her face as she entered the house. I was standing at the gate, you remember, when she came up, and her look had in it determination and horror, but no special fear. In fact, the words she dropped show the character of her thoughts at that time. She distinctly murmured in my hearing, 'No good can come of it, none.' As if her mind were dwelling upon the advantages which might accrue to her lover from his aunt's death, and weighing them against the horrible nature of that person's sudden taking off. Yet, I will not say that some vague apprehension, or unacknowledged doubt, may not have influenced her in the course which she took. The fact that she came to the house at all, and, having come, insisted upon knowing all the details of the assault, seems to prove she was not without a desire to satisfy herself that suspicion rightfully attached itself to the tramp. But not until she saw her lover's ring on the floor (the ring which she had with her own hand dropped into the pocket of his coat the day before) and heard that the tramp had justified himself and was no longer considered the assailant, did her true fear and horror come. Then, indeed, all the past rose up before her, and, believing her lover guilty of this crime, she laid claim to the jewel as the first and only alternative that offered by which she might stand between him and the consequences of his guilt. Her subsequent agitation when the dying woman made use of the exclamation that indissolubly connected the crime with a ring, speaks for itself. Nor was her departure from the house any too hurried or involuntary, when you consider that the frightful vengeance invoked by the widow was, in Miss Dare's opinion, called down upon one to whom she had nearly plighted her troth. What is the next act in the drama? The scene in the Syracuse depot. Let me see if I cannot explain it. A woman who has once allowed herself to suspect the man she loves of a murderous deed cannot rest till she has either convinced herself that her suspicions are false, or until she has gained such knowledge of the truth as makes her feel justified in her seeming treason. A woman of Miss Dare's generous nature especially. What does she do, therefore? With the courage that characterizes all her movements, she determines upon seeing him, and, from his own lips, perhaps, win a confession of guilt or innocence. Conceiving that his flight was directed towards the Quarry Station, and thence to Buffalo, she embraced the first opportunity to follow him to the latter place. As I have told you, her ticket was bought for Buffalo, and to Buffalo she evidently intended going. But, chancing to leave the cars at Syracuse, she was startled by encountering in the depot the agitated face of the man with whom she had been associating thoughts of guilt. Shocked, and thrown off her guard by the unexpectedness of the occurrence, she betrays her shrinking and her horror. 'Were you coming to see me?' she asks, and recoils. While he, conscious at the first glimpse of her face that his guilt has cost him her love, starts back also, uttering, in his shame and despair, words that were similar to hers, 'Were you coming to see me?'

"Convinced, without further speech, that her worst fears had foundation in fact, she turns like a maddened creature towards her home. The man she loved had committed a crime. That it was partly for her sake only increased her horror seven-fold. She felt as if she were guilty also, and, with a quick burst of remorse, remembered how, instead of curbing his wrath the day before, she had inflamed it by her words, if not given direction to it by her violent gestures. That fact, and the self-blame it engendered, probably is the cause why her love did not vanish with the hopes she had cherished, and the trust she had bestowed. Though guilt had thrown its shadow over him, she saw or felt that it was the guilt of a strong and demanding nature driven from its bearings by the conjunction of two violent passions—ambition and love. And her strong heart recognizing the love responding to the ambition, remained attached to the man while it recoiled from his crime.

"This being so, she could not, as a woman, wish him to suffer the penalty of his wickedness. Though lost to her, he must not be lost to the world. So, with the heroism natural to such a nature, she shut the secret up in her own breast, and faced her friends with courage wishing, if not hoping, that the matter would remain the mystery it promised to be when she stood with us in the presence of the dying woman.

"But the providence of God was watching over this crime, and, suddenly, in the midst of her complacency, fell the startling announcement that another man—an innocent man—one, too, of her lover's own standing, if not hopes, had by a curious conjunction of events laid himself open to the suspicion of the authorities as to be actually under arrest or this crime. 'Twas a danger she had not fore-

seen, a result for which she was not prepared. Startled and confounded, she let a few days go by in struggle and indecision, possibly hoping, with the blind trust of her sex, that Mr. Hildreth would be released without her interference. But Mr. Hildreth was not released, and the prospect of a great injustice being done him was growing greater and greater when that decoy letter sent by Hickory reached her, awakening in her breast for the first time, perhaps, the hope that Mansell would show himself to be a true man in this extremity, and by a public confession of guilt release her from the torturing task of herself supplying that information which would lead to his commitment.

"And, perhaps, if it had really fallen, to the lot of Mansell to confront her in that wind-shaken hut and listen to her words of adjuration and appeal, he might have been induced to consent to her wishes. But a detective sat there instead of her lover, and the poor woman lived to see the days go by without any movement being made to save Mr. Hildreth. At last—was it the result of the attempt made by this man upon his life—she put an end to the struggle by acting for herself. With a noble sense of duty, despite the most ardent love, she sent the letter which drew attention to her lover, and paved the way for that trial which has occupied our attention for so many days. But—mark this, for I think it is the only explanation of her whole conduct—the sense of justice that upheld her in this trying duty was mingled with a wild hope that her lover would escape conviction if he did not trial. The one fact which told the most against him—I allude to his hasty flight from his aunt's door on the morning of the murder, as observed by her through the telescope—was as yet a secret in her own breast, and there she meant it to remain unless it was drawn forth by actual question. But it was not a fact likely to be the subject of question, and giving herself up to hope, she prepared herself for the ordeal before her, determined, as I actually believe, to answer with truth all the inquiries that were put to her.

"But Providence was watching still, and in an unexpected hour she learned that the detectives were anxious to know where she was during the time of the murder. She heard Hickory question Professor Darling's servant girl as to whether she was still in the observatory, and at once she experienced a great fear that her secret was discovered. A great fear I say—I conjecture this—but what I do not conjecture is that with the fear, or doubt, or whatever emotion it was she cherished, a quick revelation came of the story she might tell if worst came to worst, and she found herself forced to declare what she was doing when the clock stood at five minutes to twelve on that fatal day. Think of your conversation with the girl Roxana," he went on to Hickory, "and then think of that woman crouching behind the rack, listening to your words, and see if you can draw any other conclusion from the expression of her face, when you finally went behind the screen and met her eyes fixed upon yours. Was there triumph or not in their depths?—the triumph of a woman who in the stress of an awful danger sees a way of sacrificing herself, and so saving the being she most loves from death and dishonor."

As Byrd waited for a reply, Hickory reluctantly acknowledged:

"Her look was a puzzler, that I will allow. It was glad—"

"There," cried Byrd, "you say it was glad; that is enough. Had she had the weight of this crime upon her conscience, she could have shown no such emotion as that. I pray you to consider the situation," he proceeded, turning to the District attorney, "for on it hangs your conviction of her innocence. First, imagine her guilty. What would her feelings be, as, hiding unseen in that secret corner, she hears a detective's voice inquiring where she was when the fatal blow was struck, and hears the answer given that she was not where she was supposed to be, but in the woods—the woods which she and every one knew led directly to Mrs. Clemmens's house, she could without the least difficulty hasten there and back in the hour she was observed to be missing? Would her eyes show gladness or triumph even of a wild or delirious order? No, Hickory himself cannot maintain that they would. Now, on the contrary, see her as I do, crouched there in the very place before the telescope, which she occupied when the girl came to the observatory before but unseen now as she was unseen then, and watch the purpose grow in her eyes as she hears question and answer and realizes what confirmation she would receive from this girl if she ever thought to declare that she was not in the observatory when the girl sought her there on the day of the murder. That by this act she would give herself to execration and death she scarcely stops to consider. Her mind is all filled with the thought that a way has been opened for her to save her lover from the pitfalls towards which her own hand has pushed him, and the prospect lights a glare on her face which even Hickory can perceive when in another minute he is started by a sight of her countenance.

"But an enthusiasm like this is too frenzied to last. As time moves on and her lover is brought to trial, hope arises in her breast that she may be spared this dreadful sacrifice. She therefore responds with perfect truth when summoned to the stand to give evidence, and does not waver, though question after question is asked her, whose answers cannot fail to show the state of her mind in regard to the prisoner's guilt. Life and honor are sweet even to a soul so tortured as hers: and if her lover could be saved without falsehood it was her natural instinct to avoid it.

"And it looked as if he would be saved. A defense both skillful and ingenious had been advanced for him by his counsel—a defense which only the one fact so securely locked in her bosom could controvert. You can imagine, then, the horror and alarm which must

have seized her when, in the very hour of hope, you approached her with the fatal demand which proved that her confidence in her power to keep silence had been premature, and that the dread alternative was yet to be submitted to her of destroying her lover or sacrificing herself. Yet, because a great nature does not succumb without struggle, she tried even now the effect of the truth upon you and told you the one fact she considered so detrimental to the safety of her lover.

"The result was fatal. Though I cannot presume to say what passed between you, I can conceive how the change in your countenance warned her of the doom she would bring upon Mansell if she went into court with the same story she told you. Nor do I find it difficult to imagine how, in one of her history and temperament, a night of continuous brooding over this one topic should have culminated in the act which startled us so profoundly in the court room this morning. Love, misery, devotion are not mere names to her, and the greatness which sustained her through the ordeal of denouncing her lover in order that an innocent man might be relieved from suspicion was the same that made possible this more terrible deed still of finally sacrificing herself that she might redeem the life she had thus deliberately jeopardized.

"That she did this with a certain calmness and dignity proves it to have been the result of design. A murderer forced by conscience into confession would not have gone into the details of her crime, but blurted out her guilt, and left the details to be drawn from her by question. Only the woman anxious to tell her story with the plausibility necessary to insure its belief would have planned her confession as she did.

"The action of the prisoner, in face of this stupendous proof of devotion, though it might have been foreseen by a man, was evidently not foreseen by her. To me, who watched her closely at the time, her face wore a strange look of mingled satisfaction and despair—satisfaction in having awakened his manhood, despair at having failed in saving him. But it is not necessary for me to dilate on this point. If I have been successful in presenting before you the true condition of her mind during all this unhappy struggle, you will see for yourself what her feelings must be now that her lover has himself confessed to a fact, to hide which she made the greatest sacrifice of which mortal is capable."

(To be continued.)

Facts of Interest.

VISITORS to Abraham Lincoln's grave keep it constantly docked with flowers.

DURING the last four years the province of Ontario has lost one hundred thousand of its population by emigration. The United States has absorbed seventy thousand of this number.

DURING the first four days of its existence the new parcels post, in London, delivered 30,000 parcels and collected 70,000 in the metropolis alone, the number increasing every day. The average weight of the packages was three pounds.

NEARLY two hundred persons have been saved from drowning by Charles Shannon, a watchman on a Philadelphia dock, during his present employment. He has saved as many as eighteen in one day.

THE Board of Equalization of California has increased the assessable value of the railroad property of that State for the present year \$8,500,000.

AN Athens (Ala.) woman, with her four-year-old daughter and babe, sought shelter from a storm under a tree. Lightning killed the two former, while the baby was found quietly clinging to the arms of its lifeless mother.

A CONVICT murderer, who has been in the Albany (N.Y.) penitentiary for two years, has constructed a miniature church and chapel containing 13,500 pieces. A real bell of diminutive dimensions adorns the steeple, while a chandelier hangs in the centre of the church edifice.

THERE are at present four large, and about a dozen small, companies in California engaged in the distillation of borax, of which about three thousand tons are annually produced. The borax fields are nearly three hundred miles from the railroad, and great expectations are entertained of the yield when the iron horse penetrates that section of the country.

THE bell lately cast at Mare Island Navy Yard for a fog signal alarm at the Alcatraz Islands is said to be the largest hitherto cast on the coast of the Pacific. It weighs 3,333 pounds. Its note is D, and the tone is not only loud and rich but exceedingly pleasing.

THE Jews of Vienna have an industrial school, in which children of their race are taught the mechanical and artisan trades. It has already turned out 1,500 skilled mechanics. Last year the school had over 250 pupils, of whom 40 were learning to be carpenters or cabinetmakers, 65 blacksmiths, 60 shoemakers, 25 turners of wood and metal, and 40 whitesmiths. Others are being trained as wheelwrights and designers.

RUSSIA, like the United States, is suffering from the destruction of forests, the reckless cutting down of trees threatening, according to the *Nonce Fremya*, to convert some of the best wooded provinces into a barren waste. Since 1864 the Ministry of the Domains has made attempts to prescribe general rules for preserving the forests, but the constant opposition of private interests has stood in the way. M. Ostrovsky, Minister of Domains, is now of the opinion that it is time to return to the doctrine of Peter the Great, who placed the forests under imperial administration, an arrangement which was abolished by Catherine II. in favor of the nobility.

THE area of Dakota Territory is 96,500,000 acres, or just four times that of the State of Ohio. Her population is a quarter of a million, and constantly increasing.

LITTLE Switzerland is disturbed about the large increase in its foreign population. Between 1870 and 1880 nearly 6,000 natives of other countries settled within Swiss territory, about the same number of natives of Switzerland emigrated to other countries.

DRIED apricots are likely to be a prominent article of export from California. Heretofore this fruit has been put up almost entirely in tin cans, but, in consequence of over-production the canning factor is reduced the price paid to the farmer to such a figure that he was driven to experimenting with various processes of drying, and discovered a method that leaves the fruit in a delicious state. California fruit-growers are now going largely into apricot-drying, but it is thought they will never produce more than the markets of the United States alone are prepared to consume.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

GENERAL NEAL DOW is speaking in Ohio in favor of the Prohibitory Amendment at the coming election.

EX-PRESIDENT HAYES gives \$5,000 towards paying for the new Methodist Episcopal Church at Fremont, Ohio.

THE Prince of Wales has accepted Ernest Longfellow's painting of the poet Longfellow's residence at Cambridge, Mass.

THE French naturalist, Louis Pasteur, famous for his researches into the sources of disease, has been granted a pension of \$5,000 a year.

THE will of the late Montgomery Blair has been admitted to probate in Rockville, Md. He leaves his entire estate, valued at \$75,000, to his widow.

MRS. JANE CORDEN, one of the five daughters of Richard Cobden, the English free trade agitator, is organizing Liberal clubs throughout England.

MRS. MOJESKA and her husband and son are now American citizens. Count Bosenka secured his full naturalization on papers recently in San Francisco.

PRINCESS BEATRICE, who is very clever with her pencil, has been engaged by the proprietor of a London monthly to furnish a number of sketches for publication.

A STATUE of Louis Jacques Duquerre, the inventor of the daguerreotype, was unveiled at his birthplace at Cormeilles, near Argenteuil, France, on the 26th of August.

THE Earl of Yarmouth, a very rich but apparently philanthropic nobleman, proposes to reduce the rents of his tenants to the amount of two thousand pounds yearly.

MRS. JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG, wife of the Minister to China, and a niece of ex-Governor Jewell, gave birth to a son in Paris a few days since. The mother and child are doing well.

CAPTAIN EADS, the famous St. Louis engineer, has been invited to attend a meeting in Paris, the purpose of which is to consider the question of the improvement of the River Seine.

THE Queen of Denmark, mother of the Princess of Wales, is an accomplished painter, and has lately presented the little village of Kilmoeiler with an altarpiece, entirely executed with her own hands.

MISS EMMA DEWHURST, formerly a music-teacher in De Pauw College, New Albany, Ind., left a few days ago for Nicaragua, Central America, where she has accepted a five years' contract to teach music in an educational institution.

SENATOR CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, is in Scotland, under the medical care of Sir Henry Thompson. His health has slightly improved, and, if it continues to do so, he will remain in Europe until a complete restoration is effected.

FRED. ARCHER, the English jockey, with an income of a quarter of a million a year, and a large invested property, in order to keep his riding weight down, has to live principally on tea and toast, with a sedlitz powder by way of dessert.

NOTWITHSTANDING the ravages of cholera in Egypt, the Hon. George S. Barcheller, the American member of the International Tribunal, has remained at the post of duty in Cairo. He has presided over all the sittings of the court and received the public daily at his office.

BILL NYE, the humorist, has been rusticated in the Northwest for several months in the hope of relief from chronic or continued cerebro-spinal meningitis, but has returned to Laramie in a worse condition than when he went away. It is now feared that he will never be any better.

QUEEN MARGUERITE of Italy holds her receptions on quite a democratic scale. Instead of the persons being led up to the Queen to be presented, she herself makes a progress round the room, giving her hand to each one, accompanied by a few pleasant words of greeting.

JAMES P. CARROLL, ex-Chancellor of South Carolina and one of the most distinguished jurists of that State, died a few days ago from erysipelas, caused by the bite of a spider on his lips. He became Chancellor of the Court of Equity in 1859, and continued in the office until it was abolished in 1863.

MR. D. L. MOODY will conduct a non-sectarian convention of Christian workers, clerical and lay, in Chicago, on September 18th, 19th and 20th. Mr. Sawyer will be present, and will lead the musical exercises. At the close of the convention the two evangelists will return to the East, and about October 1st they will sail for Ireland.

HENRY VILLARD, the railroad magnate, was Herrick Hilgard thirty years ago. Horace Greeley made him a *Tribune* correspondent, and he wrote Western letters over the nom de plume of Villard. Later he adopted the name of Villard, went into financial operations, became a railroad operator, and is now worth several millions.

MRS. MINNIE F. HOYT, of Connecticut, twenty-four years old, a Vassar graduate, is the first person appointed to a clerkship in the Treasury Department under the new civil service rules. She is now a clerk in the Census Bureau. Her standing was \$8.96, an Indiana woman was marked \$5.75, a Virginia woman \$4.75, and a Louisiana girl \$3.75.

MRS. JENNY LIND GOLDSCHMIDT now and then breaks the rule she made long ago to sing no more in public. She recently appeared on the stage at a concert given for charitable purposes at Malvern, England, and gave the audience a delightful surprise by her fresh and vigorous rendering of Mendelssohn's "Lull Thine Eyes," and Rubenstein's "Song of the Birds."

JUDGE BLACK is said to have received the largest fee ever paid to a lawyer for success in a suit. He defended the New Almaden Quicksilver Company of California in a suit in the United States Supreme Court, the opposing counsel being Reverdy Johnson, Charles D'Conor and Judah P. Benjamin. His fee was said at the time to have been \$250,000.

THE will of the late ex-Lieutenant-Governor David Gallup, of Connecticut, divides about \$100,000 of his property into five portions as follows: One to the town of Plainfield for the support of the poor, one to the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College, one to the Hartford Hospital, one to the City of Cincinnati to add to the Woodward High School Fund, and one to Lieutenant Gorham Sumner, Mr. Gallup's son-in-law.

AARON GOLDSTEIN, the oldest resident of Paterson, N. J., died last week in his 108th year. He was born in West Prussia. He fought with the first Napoleon in the Russian campaign and at Waterloo. In the Waterloo campaign he was wounded in several places. His oldest child, a daughter, is now seventy years old, and a resident of New York City. He last wife died about fifteen years ago, and although he was over ninety, he frequently seriously considered the propriety of marrying again.

MONSIGNOR CAPEL.

PROMINENT among the many distinguished foreigners who have visited this country during the past summer is the Right Rev. Monsignor Thomas John Capel, D.D. Born in England, of humble Irish parents, October 28th, 1836, he was taken in early life under the patronage of Count de Torre Diaz, and was placed at the Hammer-smith Training College, in London, to be brought up to the profession of a schoolmaster. When his training was over he became a teacher there, and shortly afterwards he joined the Lay Brothers of St. Joseph Calasanz, still remaining at Hammer-smith, where in time he became vice-principal of St. Mary's Normal College. Meanwhile he studied theology, and in 1860 he was ordained a priest by Cardinal Wiseman. Shortly afterwards he was obliged to go to Southern France to recruit his strength, and while there he established at Pau the English Catholic Mission, and was formally appointed its chaplain. Subsequently, his health having improved, he returned to London, where his sermons and doctrinal lectures in various churches, and more especially in the Pro-Cathedral at Kensington, soon raised him to the foremost rank among English preachers. During several visits to Rome he also delivered courses of English sermons in that city by the express command of the Sovereign Pontiff. Monsignor Capel, while laboring at Pau in the work of "conversions," was named private chamberlain to Pope Pius IX. In 1868, and, after his return to England, domestic prelate in 1873. Recuperating his health, Monsignor Capel once more took to his favorite work of education, and in February, 1873, established the Catholic Public School at Kensington. He was appointed Rector of the College of Higher Studies at Kensington—the nucleus of the Catholic English University—in 1874, by unanimous voice of the Roman Catholic Bishops.

Long before this, Monsignor Capel had become better known than almost any other Anglo-Roman ecclesiastic, and when Disraeli published "Lothair," he became celebrated all over the world as the original of Catesby, although the portrait there given of him was a rough one, and the astute and sycophantic Catesby was very unlike the Capel of real life, who, however astute, is always frank and courteous. Monsignor Capel is famous for the number of his converts to the Catholic Church. During the Winter of 1869-70—the Winter of the Vatican Council—he was engaged in instructing in Rome a large class of converts, and it was currently said at the time that he had "reconciled" about 500 Protestants to the Roman Church. In 1874 he appeared as an author, an attack on the civil allegiance of Catholics leading him, as a born Catholic, to write "A Reply to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone's Political Expostulation." A passage in this work gave rise to an animated controversy between Monsignor Capel and Canon Liddon, in the columns of the *London Times*, respecting the alleged dissemination of several distinctive Roman Catholic doctrines by the ritualistic clergy of the Anglican Church.

Monsignor Capel is an accomplished orator, the earnestness and cogency of his arguments being greatly enhanced by an exceptionally musical voice. His whole appearance and bearing is that of a man of decided power. His features, clearly and sharply carved, are strikingly bold and handsome; his complexion is a rich olive. His once dark-brown hair is now silvered with gray. His manners are courtly and winning; his language is polished; his bearing, that of a man of society and the world, rather than a member of a priestly Order. He is in every way a person of great magnetic power and presence. In this country he has been most hospitably received, and his sermons and lectures have attracted exceptionally large and cultivated audiences. He has for the most part avoided controversial topics, contenting himself with the moderate presentation of the claims, and elucidation of the doctrines, of the Church which he represents. We welcome him, and wish him every success.



RIGHT REV. MONSIGNOR THOMAS JOHN CAPEL, D.D.

THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR CONCLAVE.

THE meeting of the triennial convclave of Knights Templar in San Francisco last month proved one of the most successful which the Order has ever held. The chief event of the occasion was the great parade of the Knights, which occurred on August 20th. There were fully 5,000 men in line, including representative Templars from nearly every State in the Union. The Knights presented a fine appearance on parade, and the citizens turned out in great numbers to

welcome them. The review on Van Ness Avenue was followed by a march through the principal streets, under elaborate decorations and memorial arches. It was a beautiful pageant, with the rich regalia of the Knights, the costly trappings of the horses, and the superb, sparkling banners. The California Knights came even from distant Mono County, in the higher Sierras. The Bodie mining camp, which has seen its best days, sent down fifty out of the sixty men in its commandery, nearly all stalwart six-footers, typical figures of the California miner. Chicago Knights made a great display, one feature being a young eagle, which is said to have come from the Lake City, but which the thrifty members of the commandery bought for \$10 at Pike's Peak on their way to San Francisco. The two days following the parade were filled with receptions, excursions, social courtesies and exhibition drills, and the whole meeting was pronounced by the visitors most enjoyable.

THE WRECK OF THE "MYSTERY."

A SAD incident of the yachting season is the recent loss of the sloop yacht *Mystery*, twenty-six feet long, flying the signal of the New Haven Yacht Club, which left that city for Nantucket on August 10th, and was lost with all on board—Leicester and Rupert Sargent and Mr. Bartlett, of New York city, and Robert H. Hawkins, of New Haven, all young gentlemen between twenty and twenty-six years of age. As they failed to reach their destination at the expected time, their friends became alarmed, and their worst fears were realized when a few days later a body was washed ashore at West Falmouth, Mass., which was identified as that of Mr. Rupert Sargent. The ill-fated vessel has been traced as far as Saconnet, where she anchored on August 11th. Her crew had had rough weather, and were worn out and obliged to come to anchor. The next morning was cold and rainy, but they made sail and started for Nantucket. They passed through Gooseberry Neck and the Hen and Chickens, a reef near the entrance to Buzzard's Bay. Just beyond here the yacht filled, and Mr. Hawkins and Mr. Bartlett were, no doubt, drowned at once. Leicester Sargent was probably at the wheel. He had on an overcoat, and this prevented him from swimming. Rupert Sargent had put on a life-preserver, and tried to reach the mainland, which was only about half a mile distant, but both the wind and the tide were against him, so he made for the Hen and Chickens. He succeeded in reaching the rock, but evidently did not remain there long, and was drowned before he reached the shore. The disaster brought sorrow to a large circle of relatives and friends.

THE UNITED STATES SHIP "NEW ORLEANS."

THIS old relic of the war of 1812, which has long been forgotten by most of our citizens, has again been brought to public notice in a list of war-vessels advertised for sale by the United States Navy Department. This old line-of-battle ship was never launched, and has a very interesting history. She was built at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., in 1812, and was designed by Henry Eckford to fight the *St. Lawrence*, an English ship of 120 guns, which was lost at Kingston, Canada, in the Autumn of 1813. She was intended to carry 110 guns, but she could mount 120. The country was in urgent need of this vessel, and so rapidly was she put through that she became a wonder of naval architecture. Only twenty-seven days elapsed from the cutting of the timbers until she reached her present form and degree of finish. A few more days would have sufficed to make her ready for launching, but tidings of peace stopped work on her. For many years the Navy Department intended to complete her. A ship-



CALIFORNIA.—THE TRIENNIAL CONCLAVE OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR IN SAN FRANCISCO.—THE PROCESSION OF KNIGHTS AS IT APPEARED ON VAN NESS AVENUE, AUGUST 20TH.
FROM A PHOTO. BY TARR.

house was built for her protection, but that has now been blown down by the winter winds, and the old ship is fast being destroyed. The Department expects to sell her for about \$200. Some comfortable fires will, no doubt, be made in Sackett's Harbor with her timbers. She will be missed very much by her old friends, and especially by loving couples who every Summer have sought the shade of the beautiful row of willows, which, together with the ship, makes the point—Navy Point—so attractive.

One thousand men are said to have been engaged in building the New Orleans and Chippewa, and there is a story to the effect that cables for her anchors were brought overland by 1,000 men in single file. The proportions of the New Orleans are about as follows: Length, 187 feet; beam, 56 feet; depth, 47 feet; displacement, 3,300 tons. Henry Eckford, the contractor who built her, was one of the most eminent ship-builders of the nineteenth century. He was born in Scotland in 1775, learned the business in his uncle's shipyard in Quebec, and in 1796 went into business in New York. He did much to give the reputation that New York ships had for such a long time. He constructed the Robert Fulton, and became the chief constructor to our Government. Afterwards he became the chief naval constructor to the Sultan of Turkey, and died suddenly in his service in the fifty-seventh year of his age. He amassed a considerable fortune, and set aside \$200,000 to endow a professorship of naval architecture in Columbia College, but he lost most of his money before accomplishing this end. Our sketch is by Ensign Joseph L. Jayne, of the United States Flag-ship Tennessee, U. S. N.



MASSACHUSETTS.—THE WRECKED YACHT "MYSTERY," AS SHE NOW LIES ON CROW ISLAND, NEW BEDFORD HARBOR.

THE OLDEST HOUSE IN SANTA FE.

THE architecture of the City of Santa Fe, in New Mexico, is substantially the same to-day as it was one hundred years ago. With all the changes in its fortunes during the past century, there is scarcely a frame building in the city; nearly all the houses are now, as in 1680, composed of adobe or sun-dried brick, and one story in height. Our illustration of the oldest house in the city conveys a correct idea of a large proportion of the dwellings of the humbler class.

"It has been a passing wonder with some why a monument to the memory of Washington should be erected upon one of the mountain peaks of Maryland. What matters it where this monument is reared? whether amid the lightnings of the Alps, on the plains of sunny France, or in the heart of busy London; whether in the frozen dominions of imperial Russia, on the banks of the poetic Rhine,

of the pretty cottage inhabited by Arabi, and let to him by a rich English merchant of Colombo, who had placed an interpreter at the disposal of the interviewer, the latter continues: "I arrived at nine o'clock at Arabi's. My card was taken in immediately by a servant, but I was obliged to wait for about twenty minutes before I could see the Pasha. Overpowered by the heat, I am sipping my third brandy and soda, when, dragging himself along, my card in one hand, Arabi appears, half-asleep yet, but smoking a Levantine cigar. The Arabian interpreter whom I have brought conveys my greetings and tells him that, belonging to the French press, I could not leave Ceylon without waiting upon the valiant soldier who had so courageously fought in defense of Egyptian nationality. While seemingly flattered by the interested compliment, Arabi tells me that he makes no merit of his struggle for the freedom of Egypt—that he was but the instrument of Allah. He adds that if fate condemns him to exile he himself is resigned to it in the firm hope that Egypt is marching towards a period of prosperity. . . . No poverty that will make her forget the bloody days through which she has just passed." To the interviewer's remark that England might make Egypt prosperous, and, perhaps, happy, but never free, Arabi observed: "Events do but obey the law of fatality. God has willed it that the English should become our masters. He has willed it for the welfare of the Egyptian people. Your pen will convey my words very far. As such, please to say that by now I have learned to respect the English as the best friends of Egypt. As you know perhaps, I am learning English; it is my favorite occupation; and my most ardent wish is to obtain of the British Government the authorization to go to London to lay at Queen Victoria's feet the assurance of my devotion." M. Paulhan then asked if Arabi ever expected to see Egypt again. "It would assuredly be a great joy, but if my presence there would entail fresh complications I would by far prefer the sacrifice of my most ardent wish to the good of my country. Abdel-Kader, the grand emir who so loyally served France after having so courageously combated her, has just died at Damascus, far from

the Algeria he loved so well. If Allah reserves for me a similar fate, I must submit to the Divine will."

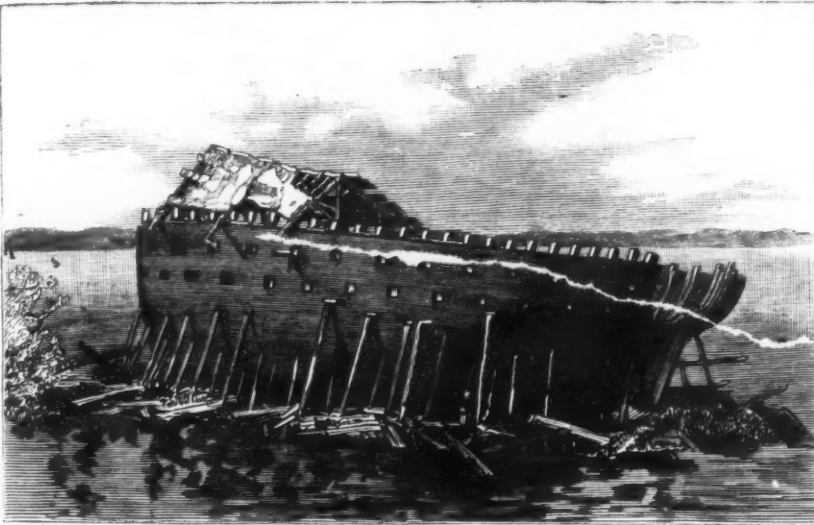
AN AFRICAN EXPLORATION SCHEME.

IT is announced that Dr. Emil Riedeck, who is well-known in the geographical world for his successful travels and magnificent collections, is at present engaged in making arrangements for an undertaking which promises to be of the greatest importance in the history of the exploration of Africa.

The expedition is to be carried into execution by Herr Gottlob Adolf Krause, who is at present in Milan, and the immediate object is described as the investigation of the languages and social state of the inhabitants of the region about the Niger, Benue and Tsad Lake.

It is the intention of Herr Krause to follow the Niger from its mouth upwards for a distance of about 300 miles, and then probably to take up his position in some suitable spot, whence he can make a general survey of the surrounding country, decide on his further course of action, and await a favorable opportunity for an advance into the interior. He intends to make his first stop either at Ripo Hill, by Egga, an English mission station, or to choose Schonga, near Rabba.

The new field for exploration will include the east and central territory of the Fula (Felata Fulbe) and that of the Hausa Musuk people. Herr Krause has spent much time in the more unfrequented regions of North Africa, and is, therefore, well acquainted with the difficulties of such an expedition. He also possesses the rare advantage of an extensive knowledge of African languages, having studied no less than nineteen of the various languages and dialects spoken between Schan and the Upper Senegal. He can also speak the Ful (Fulfulde) Kanuri, and especially the Hausa languages. It is hoped that the expedition may be rich in results, and especially in information as to the languages and general social condition of this region, which has been regarded as one of the points which offers the most difficulty to those who have attempted to introduce civilization into Africa.



NEW YORK.—THE U. S. LINE-OF-BATTLE SHIP "NEW ORLEANS," BUILT AT SACKETT'S HARBOR IN 1812, AND ABOUT TO BE SOLD.

MONUMENT TO WASHINGTON.

A MONUMENT to the memory of Washington, erected on the summit of South Mountain, about three miles from the village of Boonsboro', Md., was dedicated on the 18th of August, in the presence of an audience of some 5,000 persons. Prominent among those present were Governor Hamilton, president of the Chesapeake and Ohio Company, and Frederick J. Nelson, of Frederick City, the orator of the occasion. Music was furnished by a number of bands. The monument stands upon a rocky tableland, towering some thirty-five feet above the tops of the loftiest trees, and is surmounted by a look-out, reached by a spiral stone stairway built in the wall. The scene presented to the beholder from its summit is grand in the extreme—the outlook commanding four States—Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Maryland. The shaft is built of native uncut granite, and was projected and reared by the citizens of Boonsboro' and vicinity. Upon a stone tablet set in the wall at the top of the spiral stairway is the following inscription: "Built in memory of George Washington, July 4th, 1827, by the citizens of Boonsboro' and vicinity. Rebuilt July 4th, 1882, by the Members of South Mountain Encampment, No. 25, I. O. O. F., Boonsboro', Maryland—William F. Smith, Elias Cost, Jacob B. Blocker, Committee."

The oration of Mr. Nelson in connection with the dedication was in every way appropriate. We give an extract: "There is one feature in the career of this great man which I may not pass over in silence, and which may serve to point a moral in these later and more degenerate times. Men who ought to be statesmen, but who are only politicians, not satisfied with the honors with which a confiding but mistaken people have clothed them, and forgetting that they are only trustees for the benefit of the people, seek to convert their tenure of power into incorporeal hereditaments in fee; corporations, forgetting that a common humanity has any rights which they are bound to respect, stretch forth their Briarean arms, grasping everything, even the crust of bread from the lips of the poor, that by hunger they may reduce their victims to slavery. Go back to the close of our Revolution; take your stand in the Senate Chamber of our own Capitol, and there behold the sublimest act that has come down to us through all the centuries, since the stars first sang together—Washington putting aside a crown and resigning the sword of his power into the hands of the people who gave it. Caesar thrice put aside a crown, only that he might wear it the more securely in the future; Washington, once and for ever, that it might rest where sovereignty properly belongs—on the brow of a free people. Well might the poet exclaim:

'All thou hast been reflects less fame on thee;
Far less than all thou hast forborne to be.'

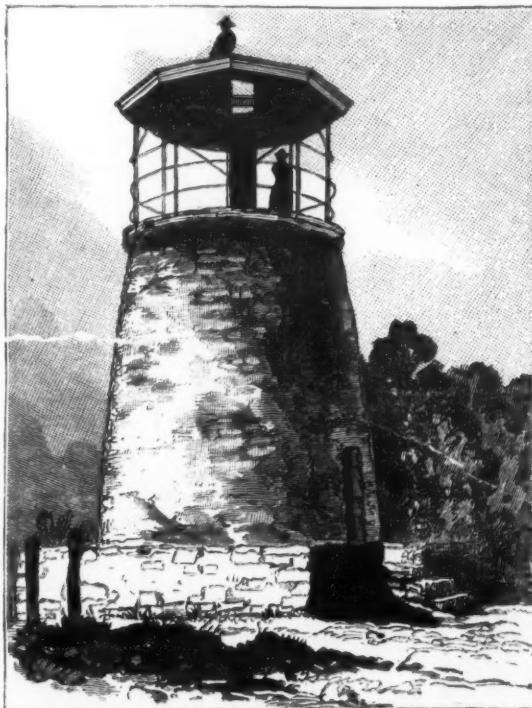
by the side of the lofty Pyramids of Egypt, or in the lowly bogs of down-trodden Ireland? The memory of Washington is dear to all; everywhere wherever a human heart thrills with the love of freedom, or a human soul bows down in reverence before the august presence of virtue. It was an Irish orator who once said—and said well—'No people can claim, no country can appropriate him; the boon of Providence to the human race, his fame is eternity, his residence, creation.'"

ARABI PASHA IN EXILE.

A PARIS paper publishes an account of an interview of one of its correspondents with Arabi Pasha. After giving a description of the outside



NEW MEXICO.—THE OLDEST HOUSE IN SANTA FE.



MARYLAND.—MONUMENT TO WASHINGTON, ON SOUTH MOUNTAIN, DEDICATED AUGUST 18TH.

ANAMESE IMPALEMENT.

THE Anamese have brought the science of impalement to a much finer point than might be inferred from the process heretofore described. A French officer, who witnessed an execution in Tonquin before the recent troubles, gives a very curious account of the apparatus of impalement. A lofty stake, with a sharp point, is fixed into the ground as firmly as a telegraph pole, and with the upper part a chair of iron, having an orifice in the centre of the seat, is connected. The point of the stake fits the orifice in the chair, and the latter is lowered or raised by machinery set in motion by a crank—so that several feet of the pole can be forced through the body of any one seated in the chair. There is a lofty platform, rising to the same height as the pole and reached by a ladder. The executioner compels his victim to mount and take his seat in the chair, whereon he is immovably chained. Then the crank is turned forty or fifty times—the stake being buried further and further in the criminal's body at each turn.

All this appears unutterably horrible to Occidentals; but the Orientals are not constituted as we are. They fear ordinary forms of death very little; and decapitation or hanging has as little terrors for them as the workhouse for the common Anglo-Saxon criminal. Moreover, their nervous system—especially that of the Chinese and kindred races—is not altogether similar to the nervous system of Aryan races. The French officer who witnessed the method of execution above described avers that the criminal continued to eat a banana until the operation was half completed; and many travelers concur in bearing evidence that the Chinese excels in bearing torture a degree of fortitude equal, if not superior, to the well-known stoicism of the American Indian. But it is rather strange to learn that the part of the iron machinery used in the impaling process referred to bears the trade-mark of a French iron-master.

THE PRUSSIAN RAILWAYS.

ANOTHER important step has been taken towards the purchase of the entire Prussian railway system by the state. The scheme was practically decided upon by the adoption, in February, 1880,

of a bill for the purchase of five railways, the acquisition of which gave the state network in Prussia a considerable preponderance over the private network. In the following year negotiations for the purchase of the two most important lines still remaining in private hands, the Berg Mark and Berlin-Anhalt lines, were begun, and it soon became apparent that it would be no longer possible to resist a Government which had already got a grip on the system, and the purchase was eventually completed. It has been officially announced that the Government has made offers for six other lines, the purchase of which will practically complete the nationalization of the railways. At the end of the first year after its purchase, in 1880, the Government was able to show a substantial surplus from the working of the lines. The investment has proved financially a good one for the Government. State railway management in Prussia, and, indeed, in Germany generally, is a success. And with the present tendencies in the direction of State Socialism in Germany, even the Progressists, while admitting that the power of the Government in general, and Bismarck in particular, is much increased by the addition to the number of Government servants and the extension of Government patronage involved in state ownership of the railway system, are yet disposed to look favorably upon the nationalization of such property. The following is a list of the railways for which offers have just been made: Upper Silesian, Berlin-Hamburg, Altona-Kiel, Breslau-Schweidnitz-Freiburg, Right Bank of the Oder, Posen-Cresburg. The Government proposes to pay for these, in four per cent. consols, nearly \$120,000,000. The shareholders must forego any prospect of a further increase in the profits of the lines, and will have to face the possibility of Prussia, sooner or later, converting her four per cents. to stock bearing a lower rate. The total length of the lines is 2,163 miles. The Government already owns 9,442 miles. Of the private lines remaining nominally in the possession of the companies, the Government holds by lease 534 miles. Adding the state railways of other German Governments and those railways belonging to the Imperial Government, the total length of the state railways in Germany will be 19,019 miles. The total length of the railways remaining in the possession of private companies will be 1,970 miles, or nine per cent. of the entire system.

Religions in India.

THE latest statistics on this subject, founded on census of 1882, show that out of the grand total of the population of British India, which is given at 254,899,516, the various sects and castes of Hindoos made up no less than 187,937,450. The Mohammedans, who came next in order, numbered 50,121,585. The nature-worshippers, or demonolators, numbered 6,426,511; the Buddhists, 3,418,844; Christians, 1,862,634; Jains, a sect whose worship is mingled Buddhism and Hindooism, 1,221,634; the Sikhs, who are simple Theists, 853,426; and those who came under the heading of other creeds, or were altogether unspecified, 3,057,130. The Christians are exclusive of persons of European nationality. The number of Roman Catholic Christians was set down as 963,058, or a little over a half the whole. Indeed, a strict scrutiny is stated to have brought out the total of native Protestant Christians as only a little over half a million. But this number shows the very satisfactory increase of 86 per cent. in ten years, as in 1871 the total was only 318,363; thirty years ago the number of native Christians was only 102,951. In 1861 this number had increased by 53 per cent., and again in 1871 by 61 per cent., so that there has been for some time back a rapid and unbroken progress.

FUN.

BANGS are still very popular at the seashore. They help to cover up the mosquito bites.

THE Wall Street sandwich—Bull on one side, bear on the other, and a little lamb in the middle.

A GIRL has been arrested while disguised as an old woman. The old woman disguised as a girl is still at large.

"I AM going to fly over a new leaf," as the caterpillar remarked when he had successfully unrolled the leaf he was on.

JAY GULD is the biggest railroad operator in the country, but he paid no attention to the order of the brotherhood to strike.

A KANSAS CITY man kept a cocked revolver under his pillow, and the ear on which he usually slept is not there any more.

ALABAMA boasts a watermelon with a complete map of the world on its surface. The cholera districts are strongly outlined.

A COMPANY of Newport dudes imported a mind-reader for their amusement, but when he arrived he found he had nothing to work on.

THE man who blows his brains out because a lady has refused to marry him confirms the good judgment of the lady in the most positive way.

PHOTOGRAPHER—"Don't like your pictures? Why, you couldn't have a better likeness." Brown—"That's just what's the matter, confound it!"

MRS. MALAPROP says that the increase of mortality from Egyptian cholera is so great that it is high time for the doctors to find an anecdote against it.

TRULY benevolence is a widespread virtue, for what man is there among us who does not begin each new day by clothing the naked and feeding the hungry?

"WALK slower, papa," cried the little girl, whose short steps were no match for the strides of her masculine progenitor; "can't you go nice and slow, like a policeman?"

"POOR creatures!" exclaimed Mrs. Grosgrain, looking at the pictures of nude savage women; "no clothing of any kind! I wonder what the poor things have to talk about?"

WHEN a lady who has been taking music lessons for the last eight years hangs back and blushes and says she really can't play, don't insist on it. The chances are that she can't.

CIVILITY costs nothing. At the same time, the man who gets up to pass the fare of a lady in a crowded car will lose his seat before he can get change and return to his place.

A LONG-HAIRED hermit, who does not remember his own name, has been discovered in the New Hampshire woods. He is supposed to be the only survivor of the old Greenback Party.

LYNCHINGS are becoming so common in the West that housewives are afraid to leave their clotheslines out over night. In the morning they find it a mile away with a man hanging to the end.

WE have long heard it said that Eve was made for Adams Express Company, but it has only been recently discovered that every girl in Colorado considers herself a candidate for the Western Union.

A LITTLE girl heard her mother say that her father, who was in feeble health, ought to take whisky to "keep him up." "Why," said the little one, "I thought whisky made people fall down."

"WHAT are you going to do when you grow up if you don't know how to cipher?" asked a teacher of a slow boy. "I'm going to be a school-teacher and make the boys do the ciphering," was the reply.

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"Now, John," said the father of the city family to the father of the country family, "we have been spending all Summer with you, and, as some sort of recompense, we are going to have some amateur theatricals, and give you a farewell benefit." "No, thankie, Charles," was the reply; "don't wait to do that. The farewell will be benefit enough for me."

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THE September "MANHATTAN" contains many articles of merit and interest. Among its contributors are Julian Hawthorne, Louise Chandler Moulton, Kate Field, Joel Benton, and many other authors well known in American literature. Many of the rising lights are also represented, and, altogether, the September issue fairly challenges attention upon its real merits. The "Town Talk" pays its attention to a very clear and refreshing manner, to the recent complaint by Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., against the study of Latin and Greek in our college courses, and shows very forcibly that on this, as all others, there are two sides to a question.

"I CAN not only recall each panoramic view that I saw, but I can have my friends share with me, for I carried with me a Tourist Camera. How fortunate it was that I learned, through a perusal of the book given away by the SCOVILL MFG CO., of New York, how easily finished pictures could be made; and that I procured one of their reliable outfits!" Established in 1869, and having a reputation at stake as makers of photographic apparatus, the guarantee which the SCOVILL COMPANY give may be depended upon.

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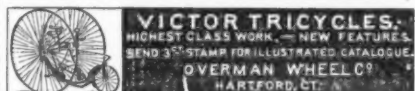
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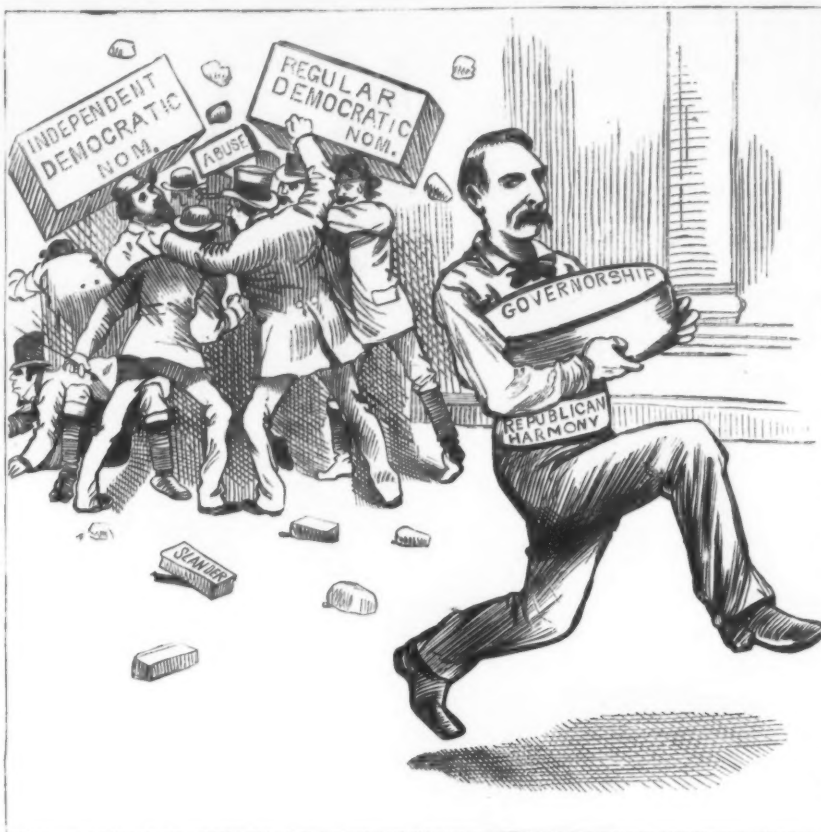
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